

JPRS-EER-87-110

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# ***JPRS Report***

## **East Europe**

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## EAST EUROPE

### CONTENTS

#### POLITICAL

##### CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Population's Attitudes to Soviet Union Surveyed (Jan Misovic, Jan Herzmann; HALO SOBOTA, 4 Apr 87) .....	1
Border Streams To Be Protected From Pollution (LIDOVÁ DEMOKRACIE, 18 Feb 87) .....	4
Rise in Industrially Caused Skin Disorders (SVOBODNE SLOVO, 11 Feb 87) .....	6
New Highways in Slovakia (RUDE PRAVO, 21 Apr 87) .....	7
Cheating on Prices, Quality Seen Widespread (RUDE PRAVO, 22 Apr 87) .....	8
Youth Role in Association for Cooperation With Army (MLADA FRONTA, 13 Feb 87) .....	9
System of Advanced Graduate Degrees Questioned (Karel Julis; TVORBA, 4 Mar 87) .....	10

#### POLAND

Defense Committee Meetings Reported (Various sources, various dates) .....	16
---	----

Nowy Sacz on Telecommunication Advances	16
Internal Control Efforts Noted	17
Flooding, Law-Order Issues Discussed	18
Olsztyn on Civil Defense	19
Antisocial Behavior, Rural Conditions Examined	19
Preventive Measures Against Misdemeanors	20
Gorzow Notes Militia Patrols	20
'Patriotic Defense' Education Featured	21
Spokesman Denies Government Rumor Manipulation (Jerzy Urban Interview; POLITYKA, No 13, 28 Mar 87) .....	22
Local Labor, Job Market Issues Viewed (G. Sciwiarski, et al.; SLOWO LUDU, 24 Mar 87) .....	25
Siwicki Visits Suwalki Plant (TRYBUNA LUDU, 2 Mar 87) .....	29
Voivodship Peoples Councils Review Activities, Goals (TRYBUNA LUDU, 27 Apr 87) .....	30
Briefs	
Health Care Unionists Meet	32
Polish-Italian Cultural Contacts	32
Cultural Activities Financing Viewed	32
Siwicki Visits Sanok Factory	32
PZPR Education Group Meets	33
PZPR Views Agricultural Training	33
ZSL on Rural Education	33
Press Official in Budapest	33
Peace Committee in Havana	33
London Talk on Press Law	33
Hungarian CP Editor Visits	34
Demographic Changes Noted	34
Sejm Delegate on PZPR Non-Membership	34
OPZZ Chief on Pay Differential	35
Soviet Foreign Affairs Talks	35
Foreign Affairs Talks With Greece	35
Foreign Affairs Talks With Netherlands	35

## ECONOMIC

### CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Building of Powerlines in Arab Countries Noted (VECERNI PRAHA, 9 Feb 87) .....	36
Advantages of Building Small Power Plants Discussed (Jan Zeleny; TRIBUNA, No 16, 1987) .....	38

POLAND

New Council of Ministers Reform Commission Established (TRYBUNA LUDU, 16-17 May 87) .....	41
Proposed Changes in Organizational Structures Reviewed (Henryk Chadzynski; ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 13 May 87) .....	43
Sadowski, Economists Address Reform at Press Conference (Marzena Kowalska; ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE, No 15, 12 Apr 87). .	46
Economic Society Reviews 'Second Stage' Reform Plans (Marzena Kowalska; ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE, No 15, 12 Apr 87). .	50
Shortcomings of Government Orders in Planning System Viewed (Tadeusz Smuga; ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE, No 13, 29 Mar 87) ...	56
Industrial Robot Production Plans (Zbigniew Siwik; ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 13 May 87) .....	62
Changes in Producer Goods Management System Outlined (Czeslaw Skowronek; RZECZPOSPOLITA, 26 Feb 87) .....	64
Skilled Trade Export, Cooperation To Expand (ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE, No 14, 15 Apr 87) .....	71
'Polonia' Firm Exhibit Promotes Trade With USSR (ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 16 Apr 87) .....	72
Professor Views Benefits of Market Mechanisms (Marian Struzynski Interview; ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 23 Apr 87). .	74
Poznan Area State Farms Against New National Association (Piotr Gorski; WPROST, No 16, 19 Apr 87) .....	78
Bad Management Said Cause of State Farm Failures (Jan Kaminski Interview; PRZEGLAD TYGODNIOWY, 22 Mar 87)	81
Congress of Engineers Convenes in Gdansk 23-25 April (Various sources, various dates) .....	86
'NOT' Chairman Address Focuses on Reform, by Jan Kaczmarek	86
'Second Stage' Reform Document Criticized	89
Plenary Discussion	93
General Resolution Issued	95
<b>Briefs</b>	
Cooperation in Crane Building With USSR	97
Self-Management Critical of Reform Plans	97
Anti-Monopoly Law Published	98
Cattle Breeding on Rise	98

SOCIAL

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Frequent Types of Criminality Examined (Martin Korbar Interview; PRACE, 17 Feb 87) .....	99
Corruption in Sport Organizations Revealed (Laco Gross; PRACA, 28 Mar 87) .....	101
Largest Cities Listed (RUDE PRAVO, 19 May 87) .....	103
Students Preparing for Study Abroad (Pavel Novak; RUDE PRAVO, 18 May 87) .....	104
Statistics on Inventions Reviewed (Anton Rasko; TECHNICKE NOVINY, 14 Apr 87) .....	106

/7310

## POPULATION'S ATTITUDES TO SOVIET UNION SURVEYED

Prague HALO SOBOTA in Czech 4 April 87 p 6

[Article by Jan Misovic and Jan Herzmann, Institute for Public Opinion Survey at the Federal Bureau of Statistics: "Views of the Soviet Union"]

[Text] We should like to acquaint you with the results of a survey conducted over a period of several years by the Institute for Public Opinion Survey at the Federal Bureau of Statistics (FSU) among working people in various occupations and of various age groups.

Their interest in the life and work of the Soviet people was attested again and again; we encountered it in more than 75 percent of our citizens whose replies reflect their growing attention to the highest party assemblies in the USSR since the 25th CPSU Congress. While in 1976 75 percent of Czechoslovak citizens expressed their interest in that supreme event in the life of Soviet society, in 1981 almost 80 percent showed interest in the 26th Congress, and even more of them focused their attention on the latest assembly specialization, cooperation and direct contacts in production. The initiative played by the USSR in intensifying the cooperation within the CEMA, and its contribution to R&D of the socialist countries received positive ratings. For example, 85 percent of the respondents appreciate the benefits of our cooperation in sciences and technology.

Furthermore, our working people recognize the importance of Soviet experience for our country; two-thirds of our people consider it important or very important. About 70 percent of our citizens view our cooperation with the USSR as advantageous also in terms of the goals in their personal life.

Nevertheless, what are the most frequently voiced objections by Czechoslovak citizens? It is our inadequate application of Soviet achievements. Only about one-third of our working people could offer examples of Soviet experience applied in their places of work. This included primarily the introduction of the Basov or Zlobin method, the Saratov movement, the experience of team work in labor organization and in the reward system, the study of professional literature, and exchanges of visits by experts.

Many replies have shown that our citizens are aware of the new quality of life emerging now in Soviet society. This fact is reflected in the assessment of the USSR's foreign policy. The Czechoslovak public regards the peace efforts as the most characteristic endeavor of the USSR's foreign policy. The USSR's effort to maintain a strategic balance and gradually to achieve a worldwide disarmament have gained considerable support. More than 80 percent of our citizens regard the USSR disarmament proposal as significant in terms of the preservation of world peace, and the numbers of persons who greatly value the Geneva talks on nuclear and space arms are gradually growing.

In the CSSR, as in other countries, the meeting of Comrade Gorbachev with President Reagan was followed with great interest; according to our survey, 75 percent of our citizens consider it one of the most important international political events of recent years and naturally, also a significant contribution to peace.

There are very few persons in the CSSR today who would harbor any doubts about the continuous focus on peace demonstrated by the USSR's foreign policy, and who would attribute to the USSR an effort to act from the position of power. This group consists of approximately 9 percent of respondents. As we see it, the main reason for such opinions is that of those 9 percent of respondents about 6 percent proceed from different ideological positions and some of them view the peaceful policies of the socialist countries as nothing but propaganda.

Moreover, a certain lack of clarity in the assessment of foreign policies of the socialist countries stems from the fact that thus far more than one-third of our people have failed to recognize the difference between the joint responsibility of all countries in the world for the preservation of peace and the alleged joint responsibility of the two "super-powers" for the intensification of international tensions.

The above-mentioned lack of clarity and other than the prevailing views of certain individuals cannot change the fact that the public opinion in the CSSR as a whole supports the USSR peace initiative, that the respondents regards their support for this policy as natural and most necessary, and that 90 percent of our citizens consider it important that the CSSR government by its diplomatic efforts promote the USSR peace initiative.

What our people particularly appreciate is the fact that in view of the current complex international political situation, the Soviet proposals are counting on a dialogue and negotiations of the states with different social systems and on a search for common interest and for ways to safeguard the very existence of mankind.

Surveys of public opinion and many letters from our working people have confirmed that the new way of thinking now coming to the fore in the USSR's foreign and domestic policies, particularly after the 27th CPSU Congress, is gaining more and more support in the CSSR and that it serves

as an inspiration for the development of our society. The people in our country attribute the process of restructuring in the USSR to Gorbachev because he has earned their confidence as a statesman who "knows what he wants," "who speaks clearly and to the point," "who cares for the working people," "who is fighting for peace," and "at the same time, who is not afraid to admit shortcomings, errors and mistakes."

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CSO: 2400/254

## BORDER STREAMS TO BE PROTECTED FROM POLLUTION

Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 18 Feb 87 p 3

[Article by (cr): "Problems of Border Streams in the Focus of Attention"]

[Text] In the framework of the preparations for an independent meeting of the Chamber of Nations in the Federal Assembly of the CSSR in May, which will deal with the exploitation of energy, fuels, raw materials and resources, a group of deputies serving in the committees on foreign affairs in both chambers of the Federal Assembly conferred yesterday with experts from the CSR Ministry of Forest and Water Economy.

Led by deputy minister Josef Vancura, the experts from the ministry informed the deputies about the CEMA countries' cooperation in matters concerning water economy and related ecological problems. The CEMA's permanent agency--Consultation of Managers of Water Economy Agencies of the CEMA Member States--has been coordinating multilateral cooperation since 1962. Most topics of its joint programs deal with the exploitation of water resources and with environmental protection and creation, in other words, on purification of waste waters, on the processing and recycling of sludge, and on the treatment of drinking water. R&D of analytical methods and of equipment measuring the quality of water are also conducted by joint efforts. It is not without interest that the CEMA countries are using a standard method to determine the quality of soil.

The concerns of the Intervodoocista, an international economic association which is playing a significant role, include R&D, production and delivery of facilities for waste water purification and for the treatment of potable water. This agency was founded in 1977 and its program was extended for 10 more years.

Furthermore, the deputies were interested in the problems of the streams in our border regions. Although the CSSR is a landlocked state, more than one-third--1,231 km--of its state borders are formed by rivers. We share our longest "wet" border with Hungary--372 km, then with Poland - 307 km, Austria ~ 249 km, the GDR - 194 km, and the FRG - 106 km. Our shortest "wet" border is with the USSR - all of 3.5 km.

As for water purity, the streams in our border regions do not differ in any way from the purely inland waters in our state because the quality of

water depends mostly on the construction of water purification facilities. Of course, the stagnation of that construction over the past 10 years led also to problems of river pollution. The current 5-year plan includes provisions for accelerated construction of purification facilities; however, its results will become tangible only in the course of the next one or two decades. Most urgently needed is marked improvement of the quality of waters in the rivers on our borders with the GDR and Poland, i.e., the Elbe and the Oder. According to current preliminary calculations, that project will require about Kcs 10 billion for the construction of water purification stations, especially in the North Bohemia and Ostrava areas. However, it may not be within the economic possibility of our state to fully satisfy the claims of both of those states before the end of this century.

9004/9190  
CSO: 2400/254

**RISE IN INDUSTRIALLY CAUSED SKIN DISORDERS**

Prague SVOBODNE SLOVO in Czech 11 Feb 87 p 4

[Item by (sch): Protection Is Possible"]

[Text] Occupational diseases are a problem in every country with advanced industry. Although in the CSSR their overall incidence has not increased over the past 15 years, their type is changing.

As the director of the hospital for occupational diseases in Prague, Prof P. Hykes, MD, ScD, noted, the current roster of occupational diseases contains 44 categories which may be divided into several groups, such as industrial poisoning, skin diseases, radiation diseases, occupational infections, diseases caused by certain physical stresses, and allergies. Technical and hygienic regulations, for example, lowered the rate of industrial poisoning in our country; there were 547 cases in 1971 and 194 in 1985. Nevertheless, some new problems appeared due to prolonged stress in certain jobs.

First place among occupational diseases is now held by skin disorders which physicians diagnosed in more than 1,200 patients in 1985. As Prof P. Hykes underscored, many such afflictions may be prevented. Naturally, one of the methods of prevention is by technical means and another by prophylactic aids. However, in this respect much depends also on the workers themselves, on their using, or not using, means of prevention. Foremen and managers in individual workplaces may help considerably. If a worker fails to use means of protection, he cannot receive any premiums; this regulation is in force in some enterprises which have no difficulty with the observation of these regulations. This method should be applied everywhere.

9004/9190  
CSO: 2400/249

**NEW HIGHWAYS IN SLOVAKIA**

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Apr 87 p 2

[Article by (fm), RUDE PRAVO correspondent: "Expressways in Slovakia"]

[Text] Expressways constructed in Slovakia measure a total of 171 km. Last year our construction workers exceeded the planned volume of works in every mandatory project and in particular, they markedly advanced the construction of highway sections D-61 linking Piestany and Horna Streda and D-1 between Licartovce and Budimir. In all construction projects they completed works of a total value of more than Kcs 442 million.

During the Eighth 5-Year Plan the highways construction in the SSR involved especially the most congested sections of highway D-61, the capital city of the SSR, Bratislava, the High Tatra Mountains, and the stretch connecting Presov with Kosice. Special attention is focused on improving the quality and detailed specifications of the planning documentation, on more cost-effective construction works, on minimum requisition of agricultural lands, on stabilized budget costs, and on higher shares of standardized and reusable plans. An equally important issue that must be carefully weighed during preparations for construction concerns the interconnection of sections of expressway with the road network.

It is presumed that in the year 2000 our motorists will be able to travel on completed sections of expressway D-61 linking Bratislava with Trencin and of expressway section D-1 between Ivachnova and Vazec and between Presov South and Kosicke Olsany.

9004/9190  
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## CHEATING ON PRICES, QUALITY SEEN WIDESPREAD

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Apr 87 p 2

[Item by CTK: "Testing Honesty in Trade"]

[Text] On the basis of 11,755 control purchases the Slovak Trade Control which tests fair trade in retail stores of state commercial chains and vendors in markets, at fairs and bazaars ascertained last year that 35 percent of sales were overpriced.

The overall standard of fair trade was negatively affected in particular by the Javorina enterprise with 43.6 percent and the West Slovakia Coal Storage with 40 percent of overcharges on control purchases. The agents of the Slovak Trade Control found the most critical situation in case of private merchants who overpriced 78.5 percent of control purchases. In stores owned by the JZD's [unified agricultural cooperatives], the Chovprodukt, Slovkoncert, PKO [Park of Culture and Recreation], ROH [Revolutionary Trade-Union Movement] and physical culture clubs 60.5 percent of control purchases were overpriced; in the restaurant chain 42 percent of control purchases were overcharged.

Last year the SSR Trade Control checked also the quality of 30,288 shipments of goods for our domestic market and ascertained shortages in almost 14 percent.

9004/9190  
CSO: 2400/249

**YOUTH ROLE IN ASSOCIATION FOR COOPERATION WITH ARMY**

Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 13 Feb 87 p 2

[Item by (mc): "Young Members of Svazarm"]

[Text] At a press conference the representatives of the Czech Central Committee of the Svazarm [Association for Cooperation with the Army] described their work with young people as one of the meaningful of Svazarm's programs. According to the data they presented, about 14 percent of the membership base consist of children under 14 years of age and almost one-third of young people under 30 years old.

As the Svazarm representatives further stated, the poor physical condition of recruits who are beginning their training is still in evidence. Many of them are incapable of meeting even the minimum requirements in 100 m dash, long-distance running and in other disciplines.

For the second time in our history the 10th class of the Warsaw Pact international camp for recruits will take place this summer in the CSSR; as a rule, it is a competition of future defenders of their countries in various disciplines, such as sharpshooting, driving skills, hurdle race, etc.

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**SYSTEM OF ADVANCED GRADUATE DEGREES QUESTIONED**

Prague TVORBA in Czech 4 Mar 87 pp 3, 15

[Article by Academician Karel Julis, chairman of the Czech Commission for Degrees in Sciences: "How To Proceed in the Area of Graduate Degrees in Sciences"]

[Text] The situation in our society after the 17th CPCZ Congress is characterized by efforts for complete restructuring of all management, which affects also the institution of academic degrees, their holders and the candidates applying for them.

As in other socialist countries, the institution of graduate degrees which was introduced in the CSSR 35 years ago is not a self-fulfilling, formal process whose objective is to grant a degree or a title. Its importance stems from the fact that it represents the culmination of several years of scientific training of college and university graduates, and that it tests their creativity and competence in scientific work on two levels: as candidates of sciences, and as doctors of sciences.

The procedure which involves the grant of graduate degrees is the final part of a process consisting of the selection of candidates and their 3- to 5-year training period as research fellows under the tutelage of their advisors. Applicants for the graduate degree of doctor of sciences (ScD) must prepare and publish a substantive work based on their life experience, i.e., a doctoral dissertation, and defend it publicly before experts, in the press, at conferences, etc, as an expression in response to social praxis. Currently there are about 400 commissions for defense of candidates' dissertations in the CSR and about 155 commissions for defense of doctoral dissertations in the entire CSSR. The quality of their work determines the process by which graduate degrees are granted, because the commissions decide from the academic standpoint whether the candidate has met their challenging demands and whether his work is scientifically valuable and practically applicable.

The more or less justified objections considering the actual usefulness of the contribution of the holders of graduate degrees cannot be regarded as rejection of the whole institution of graduate degrees. In principle, the designation of the categories of postgradual qualification, based on tests of expertise and professional competence, is unavoidable, generally stimulating

and a necessary precondition for excellence in performance. Highly productive economies also have introduced and are applying an analogical structural system.

For the time being, the question whether the current designation of degrees, particularly on the first level, i.e., candidate of sciences, is appropriate, may be set aside because it is not really relevant. On the other hand, it is essentially, almost fundamentally necessary to maintain and further emphasize the type of qualification of graduate degrees. A legal provision—Decree No 64/1977 of the Collection of Laws—stipulates precisely, fully and exclusively in the spirit of competence the challenging requirements for dissertations, the responses of them, their publication, and the profile of the author of the dissertation. By the same token it is true that especially in case of older experts some proposals represent in a way recognition for the work of their lifetime. However, so long as they meet the demands of the above-mentioned decree, they cannot be rejected because that would violate every citizen's fundamental right to submit and defend his professional contribution and views, provided that he fulfills the prescribed requirements. The Czech Commission for Graduate Degrees and the Slovak Commission for Graduate Degrees consistently defend this concept which is tantamount to a merit award.

In this conjunction we should mention an argument which expresses doubt that if an elderly expert is granted a graduate degree, the advantages of his title may be questionable. This prompts us to consider whether it would not be advisable to introduce an amendment to Decree No 64/1977 of the Collection of Laws, stipulating certain age limits for persons submitting dissertations.

In addition, the view has been voiced that the two-step system of graduate degrees is less appropriate than a one-step system. Several reasons speak against this objection: if we accept the premise that life-long education is increasingly important, the one-step system is inadequate. It would lead to problems with international accreditation because the one-step system is quite unique in the world. This consideration is no mere formality, because among other things, it determines the economic conditions for the work and professional authority of experts and specialists abroad.

The stagnating and even rising average age of the candidates of sciences and doctors of sciences has been a drawback for a number of years. At present its range is from 42 to 53 years. Those figures should be lower by 5 to 7 years, in accordance with the acknowledged fact that creativity peaks approximately between the 30th and 45th year of age. Of course, with this in mind, one should consider that, for example, mathematicians may achieve their professional maturity much earlier than, for instance, technologists in machine engineering which logically requires extensive practice and where experience is also acquired at a far slower rate. Thus, it would be wrong to generalize the age issue. Nevertheless, we must resolutely reject arguments that a candidate is much too young to earn a degree. The only decisive factor is whether he has fulfilled the requirements of the legal degree and successfully defended his dissertation and the quality and contribution of his achievements must be thoroughly assessed.

A very relevant and frequently raised suggestion is that the topic of the dissertation is not related to any practical problem, that it is self-serving and inapplicable in praxis. Pursuant to the CSSR government's decision No 204/1983, the Czech Commission for Graduate Degrees and the Slovak Commission for Graduate Degrees conducted extensive surveys and obtained independent external evaluations of numerous works from various areas from which they drew conclusions about possible improvement of the situation: they stipulated the demand that in the future the topics of the dissertations be discussed on the level of a collegium of scientists, such as the council of sciences. Although the Commissions for Graduate Degrees may have even overstepped to some extent the limits of their authority because education is under the authority of the CSAV [Czechoslovak Academy of Science] and of the CSR and SSR ministries of education, the reformist efforts must continue ever here and reapply the results and focus of the dissertation to the beginning of training where the professional perimeters of the future scientists are determined.

Two suggestions should be offered for consideration. First: if the author of the dissertation writes his work on a topic that is among the approved tasks of a research program of an institute or organization, and if then the dissertation is rated as inexpedient and inapplicable, it proves that the plan itself lacks expedient tasks. Secondly: every author prepares for his dissertation his own report with a summary of results which he will defend. He makes a number of copies which he sends to schools, research centers, enterprises, ministries and institutions. Unfortunately, so far there has not been a single case of specific responses to the author's report alleging that he defends a position with any theoretical or practical value. If that were the case, such objections would have to be discussed during the defense proceedings and have a major impact on the outcome of the defense. This illustrates the passive attitude and indifference on the part of those who may eventually translate the results of the dissertation into reality--all those who might benefit from it and in the final analysis, who would determine the ultimate effect of that particular scientific work and of the dissertation. In some instances this situation prompts the radical view that the report prepared by the author himself serves no purpose. One cannot agree with that because the informative function of a report correctly prepared by the author has its purpose and is simply irreplaceable. A more effective method may apply a mechanism that would obligate a potential user to specify his views about the dissertation.

The situation affecting the very essence of the defense proceedings during the opponent's presentation may be regarded as unsatisfactory. The presentation by the opposition should ensure a competent individual's critical, objective and constructive opinion about the level, value and practical and scientific advantages of the defended study. Few appraisals presented by opponents have met these basic requirements. The problem is not with the opponent's expertise or his inability to prepare a comprehensive assessment but basically it is a question of the opponent's personal decision whether he can face the disagreeable consequences of his criticism. It is quite obvious that the Leninist interpretation of criticism is still very rare. Far more widespread is the impression that criticism is a personal attack and an expression of antagonism which calls for counteraction. Unfortunately, on the other hand

the opponent's judgment may be marked by his personal bias and by his effort to hamper the grant of the graduate degree. It is extremely difficult to give proof of improper attitudes, particularly in case of opponents who are recognized authorities in their field.

The approach to the role of the opponent always depends more or less on the opponent's conscience, professional integrity and reputation. Because superficial evaluations are presented far more frequently than prejudiced judgments, the situation is less difficult in view of the fact that inadequate shallow assessments are more easily recognizable than the biased ones. Therefore, the Commissions for Defense and the Commissions for Graduate Degrees must weigh the quality of judgments and in particular, rate the opponents according to their approach to their duties. The opponent's assessment has the same weight as an actual product. If we rate the quality of a product, we must rate the quality of the opponent's judgment. We know how to penalize manufacturers but we have not learned how to penalize opponents for their substandard performance. Furthermore, we have not been always able to protect honest opponents who expressed their criticism in an objective way.

The main factor in problems concerning graduate degrees is the benefit derived from such degrees. In general, it may be said that it is inadequate. Just as the Ministry of Education cannot guarantee that every college graduate has attained the necessary level of knowledge, neither can there be any guarantee that every candidate or doctor of sciences has really met appropriate parameters of competence and performance. At that moment actual performance is the highest objective criterion of truth. Specific experience will show to what extent is the candidate of sciences capable of creative scientific endeavors, and a doctor of sciences of scientific discoveries, constructive thought and its application. The system of graduate degrees is therefore appropriately complemented by a system of periodical accreditations for the pertinent level of achievement (category of qualification). This should demonstrate that the performance of the expert who is being rated is in fact on the desirable level and of the required quality. In reality, the way the matters develop is such that the commissions for accreditation (which are in general in the competence of the Commissions for Graduate Degrees) discuss individual experts and try to proceed responsibly; in about every third case they reject the application for upgrading. However, the commissions must continue to raise their requirements, especially in accordance with the demands of socially beneficial practical application.

A very relevant fact which should be stressed in this conjunction stems from statistical survey conducted by the Commissions for Graduate Degrees: the share of the holders of graduate degrees directly involved in the social sphere of production amounts to about 10 percent and is declining because most doctors and candidates of sciences are working in universities and the CSAV. The manufacturing sectors should be more intent on recruiting additional holders of graduate degrees, above all, for preliminary stages of production, designing, planning and technology, and should follow this program of cadre

policies in our factories and enterprises. This is also one of the main preconditions for the achievement of a higher standard and greater productivity in our industry.

The next—and very complex—issue is also the topic of ongoing debates whether the graduate degree should, or should not, be linked with salary adjustments in the form of premiums. Only universities have introduced the current system of premiums, not in a firm amount but a flexible rate within certain stipulated limits. Although it is undeniable that premiums can act as real incentives, but as all incentives they involve a risk of becoming an end in themselves. After all, they are not the only kind of motivation, because the graduate degree of candidate of sciences is the proof of competence required for the appointment of university lecturer, and the degree of doctor of sciences for the appointment of professor. In medicine the criterion of competence required for the appointment of chief physician is his graduate degree. On the other hand, the graduate degree does not influence the scale of remuneration in ministries of production. That confirms that this issue is truly very touchy and complicated and that it must be addressed seriously and comprehensively. A certain solution may proceed from analogical qualification ratings of graduates of colleges and universities (with the title of Engineer or Doctor). Their qualification provides the precondition for a certain official position which, if tenured, is included in an appropriate category of payments. However, premiums should be retained in institutes of higher learning because the nomenclature of educators does not provide for such an extensive system of functions as the production sphere.

Without having exhausted every problem of graduate degrees we may point out a very basic issue—the application of academic accreditation in social praxis. This involves assignments of tasks and problems appropriately challenging for the holders of graduate degrees, be they in management, planning, computing or research. There is no easy answer to the question who should assign pertinent tasks to those experts and who should control the quality of their solutions. Basically, these experts themselves should propose such tasks and prove their expertise by such practical achievements as, for instance, a new product or new production technology.

A still underutilized area of opportunities involves increased challenges to candidates and doctors of sciences. It calls for expeditious improvements. Among its opportunities are, for example, study of the causes of breakdowns or of incorrectly functioning products: inferior quality in general; achievement of higher productivity by means of new technologies; rationalization and modernization of operation at the lowest investment costs, and so on. An expert must be able to deduce basic scientific problems from such tasks and develop feasible method for their solution. The success of his achievement will be the main criterion of his expertise.

A sore spot which needs another in depth study is the basis for the defense of dissertation. Current legal regulations demand that the submitted dissertation prove that the candidate of sciences is capable of conducting scientific work and of contributing new achievements, and that the doctor of sciences is a reputable scientist; on the basis of the responses to the

publication of the dissertation, the scientific and professional public recognizes the author's original contribution in his field. According to certain views, for instance, a successful design of machinery or construction, invention, etc, should be sufficient for the grant of a degree. Furthermore, the procedure should take the form of public discussions, omitting the dissertation, and instead, recognize submitted collections of works or designs. These proposals should be carefully considered. Noteworthy are the conflicting views that the requirement to compile a lengthy dissertation is more or less self-serving and useless, while on the other hand, that in accordance with the decree, collections of published works containing the body of the author's contribution should be submitted for defense hearings, supplemented with an outline of the method of solution, in order to prove the socially benefical application of that particular contribution.

It even appears that precisely when actual results are not tangible, an original conception cannot be proven, and social application remains moot, the tendency to write intentionally voluminous and diffuse dissertations with an obscure concept in order to conceal that in reality their conclusions are weak and inadequate.

It is obvious that unresolved problems exist even in the sector of graduate degrees. The solution to some of them must be approached in a responsible way. Furthermore, it is evident that the entire process of assessing the competence of scientists and the procedure by which graduate degrees are conferred must be confronted with the changing needs of our society and with its new tasks. However, all such deliberations must carefully consider whether the current legal procedure contains ineffective regulations or effective regulations that are being ignored. Even in case of non-compliance it is no proof that the regulation in question must be changed; on the contrary, it should lead to a review and to a system of penalties against those who disregard the regulations in force.

Changes at any cost cannot, and must not, be our goal; a simple, effective and controlled method must be developed on the basis of actual results and not an extensive administrative agenda and complex formal regulations. Naturally, preservation of legal integrity and correct procedure are important premises because experience has shown that some candidates for graduate degrees, particularly those who failed to defend their dissertation, may cause legal problems which appropriate institutes and competent experts must properly and fairly resolve with the least possible subjective interpretations.

The Commissions for Graduate Degrees are aware of the opportunities for rationalization and refora of graduate degrees. Many improvements have already been introduced (the office of inspector was established; more dissertations have been rejected). However, these issues are very sensitive and complex and their solution must respect our common civil rights and the principles of the working people's participation in the administration of our society.

9004/13104  
CSO: 2400/263

POLAND

POLITICAL

DEFENSE COMMITTEE MEETINGS REPORTED

Nowy Sacz on Telecommunication Advances

Krakow GAZETA KRAKOWSKA in Polish 30 Mar 87 p 2

[Article by (ss): "Nowy Sacz Province No Longer Devoid of Telephones"]

[Text] The number of telephones installed in Nowy Sacz province increased by 5,651 between 1984 and 1986 and came up to almost 35,000. In the years past, the number of telephones grew faster in the rural compared to the urban areas of the region. Nonetheless, shortcomings in the development of telephone communications in rural areas are considerable. There are about 11 telephones per 100 inhabitants in the cities of Nowy Sacz province, but merely 2 in rural areas. Almost 21,000 citizens are on waiting lists for phones throughout the province. Out of those, 6,000 are residents of rural areas and 5,000 -- residents of Nowy Sacz. In Zakopane and Gorlice each, 2,000 persons are on the telephone waiting list, whereas in Krynica and Nowy Targ --1,500 persons in each city. Despite considerable progress in the development of telecommunications in Nowy Sacz province in recent years, the needs of the inhabitants for services of that kind are still not adequately met. This involves both the quantity and quality of telephone service. Automatic connections between Nowy Sacz and Krynica and Nowy Sacz and Zakopane are still very difficult to get. Dialing Krakow direct from Nowy Sacz is very difficult.

Therefore, measures in the field of telecommunications are among the intended investment projects for the immediate future in Nowy Sacz province. A Provincial Telecommunications Center will be built in Nowy Sacz. In Gorlice, Krynica, Nowy Targ and Zakopane automatic container telephone exchanges will be assembled, each with a 1,000 number capacity. Piwniczna, Tymbark, Maniowy, Jodlownik, Kamionka Wielka, Nowa Wies, Krempachy, Klikuszowa and Tylmanowa will receive smaller telephone exchanges. Construction of an automatic telephone exchange in Zakopane and expansion of the exchange in Gorlice are envisaged.

Having analyzed, among other things, the above data, the WKO [Provincial Defense Committee] in Nowy Sacz reviewed the current status and prospects for developing telecommunications in Nowy Sacz province in a meeting chaired by Deputy Chairman of the WKO for Political Affairs Grzegorz Jawor. Members of

the committee also discussed the main avenues which should be pursued and tasks which should be fulfilled in order to improve the sanitary condition of Nowy Sacz province.

#### Internal Control Efforts Noted

Bydgoszcz GAZETA POMORSKA in Polish 27 Mar 87 p 9

[Article by (Jar): "Efficiency of Inspection"; passages in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] The Provincial Defense Committee in Bydgoszcz, chaired by the governor of Bydgoszcz, Stanislaw Kubczak, reviewed the efficiency of operations of in-house inspection organs in selected enterprises and passed a resolution on coordinating the inspections carried out by inspection organs and institutions in the province.

/In the fourth quarter of last year and in January and February 1987 the Inspection Department of Provincial Administration, in cooperation with the Provincial Prosecutor's Office and the WUSW [Provincial Office of Internal Affairs] carried out inspections in 13 enterprises reporting to the governor. Two state farms, in Radzimie and Slupy have no system of in-house inspection. Control activities are not envisaged for members of management obligated to carry them out in, among others, the PBK [Communal Construction Enterprise] No 1 in Bydgoszcz, Industrialized Construction Enterprise for Agriculture in Bydgoszcz, state farms in Slupy, Radzimie and Tuchola. Several enterprises have no plans or outlines for record-keeping and documentation of control (e.g. the Bydgoszcz General Construction Enterprise and Provincial Tourism Enterprise "Brda"). Efficiency of inspection was inadequate at all enterprises. Irregularities ascertained by the inspectors, which should have been discovered and eliminated by in-house control, testify of this, e.g. failure to balance material input in finished structures on time, premature scrapping of some fixed assets, failure to comply with fuel consumption norms./

Due to the failure to appreciate the role of in-house inspection by enterprise directors and the lack of adequate supervision over this field of activities, the WKO passed resolutions requiring the immediate elimination of the irregularities and shortcomings discovered. The WKO members emphasized expanded briefings, supervision and stricter requirements by professional inspection organs, including departments of Provincial Administration, offices of the NIK [Supreme Chamber of Control, and the IRCh [Workers' and Peasants' Inspection].

At its meeting, the WKO also reviewed the preparations of the organs of state administration at the basic level for carrying out the draft in 1987.

## Flooding, Law-Order Issues Discussed

Zielona Gora GAZETA LUBUSKA in Polish 26 Mar 87 pp 1,2

[Article by (sz): "Meeting of the Provincial Defense Committee in Zielona Gora"; passages in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] /Proceedings of the Provincial Defense Committee in Zielona Gora were largely devoted to this year's flooding in Zielona Gora province, its consequences and lessons for the future./ Reports were heard and the situation along the Odra, Bobr, Nysa Luzycka and Kwisa was discussed.

At flood stage, the Odra and Bobr threaten dozens of industrial and agricultural enterprises, thousands of private farms, animal husbandry, agricultural land, and bridges. In general, flooding caused by ice jams is more dangerous compared to the so-called high water.

Decisions were made to, among other things, clear trees and shrubs from the space between levies, introduce adequate capacity icebreakers on the middle segment of the Odra when needed, improve the repair of the pumping stations, reinforce further the protective dams, accelerate reservoir construction on the Bobr and, for the representative of the military, to take part in the proceedings of the flood control committee.

At present, cleanup after the flooding is underway. Among other things, damaged dams in the vicinity of Nowa Sol and Tarnawa are being repaired quickly. This work is important and must be completed rapidly, before the expected high water in spring. The PZU [State Insurance Bureau] is paying out damages, though disputes arise in the matter. (Many details concerning the February flooding in Zielona Gora province are explained in the governor's interview published by GAZETA LUBUSKA yesterday).

/Evaluation of economic and defense measures in the province was a subsequent item on the agenda./

/A report on the status of security and public order was heard./ The number of the most dangerous crimes, such as robbery, rape, break-ins at the units of socialized economy and murders, has been declining consistently since 1984. Over the first 2 months of this year, their number declined by a further 4 percent compared to the same period last year. The number of traffic accidents declined by as much as 40 percent over the same period of time.

Governor Zbyszko Piwonski chaired the proceedings of the WKO.

### Olsztyn on Civil Defense

Olsztyn GAZETA OLSZTYNSKA in Polish 31 Mar 87 p 2

[Article by R.K.: "Meeting of the Provincial Defense Committee in Olsztyn"]

[Text] On 30 March, a monthly meeting of the Provincial Defense Committee in Olsztyn was convened. It evaluated the work on the plan of civil defense for the province and preparations for the spring draft into the armed forces.

Persons serving on draft boards have received training. Pertinent services and institutions have been issued instructions intended to facilitate a smooth course for the draft.

Incidentally, it should be noted that the military college being set up in Olsztyn is quite popular: there are six applicants per place.

The proceedings were chaired by Sergiusz Rubczewski.

### Antisocial Behavior, Rural Conditions Examined

Gdansk DZIENNIK BALTYCKI in Polish 31 Mar 87 p 1

[Article by (kp): "From the Proceedings of the Provincial Defense Committee in Elblag"]

[Text] Yesterday, the Provincial Defense Committee in Elblag met. The proceedings were chaired by Governor Col Ryszard Urlinski.

Discussion of the schedule of measures aimed at preventing and controlling antisocial behavior and crime in the years 1986-1990 in Elblag province and evaluation of the results to date in this field was the basic topic at the meeting.

However, enterprises and organizations need to be reminded again to consistently adhere to the law on sobriety.

Besides, the implementation of the program for [improving] living conditions in rural areas of Elblag province in light of the resolution of March 1984 by the Council of Ministers was evaluated at the WKO meeting.

It was stressed that this problem is closely tied to the implementation of both the annual and long-range socioeconomic plans for the current 5-year period. The difficulties which are encountered in this field involve, among other things, excessively slow investment processes.

The issue of the excessive incidence of fires in rural areas in recent time was also discussed. Most often, the cause is found in faulty electric wiring or chimney defects.

### Preventive Measures Against Misdemeanors

Poznan GAZETA POZNANSKA in Polish 31 Mar 87 p 1

[Unattributed article: "Proceedings of the Provincial Defense Committee"]

[Text] Yesterday, the Provincial Defense Committee held a meeting devoted to, among other things, evaluation of adjudication and preventive measures by regional boards for misdemeanors. The WKO gave a positive evaluation to educational and preventive activity of the boards, including proceedings held outside the headquarters of the board, in villages, schools and enterprises, meetings of the board members with the populace, participation of social organizations' representatives in the proceedings and cooperation with socio-medical commissions.

Member of PZPR CC Politburo, Deputy Chairman of the Council of State Kazimierz Barcikow *xi* took part in the proceedings.

### Gorzow Notes Militia Patrols

Zielona Gora GAZETA LUBUSKA in Polish 17 Mar 87 pp 1,4

[Article by (soj): "Provincial Defense Committee in Gorzow Meets"; passages in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] /Order in public places and safety of every citizen call for joint effort in combatting crime, chooliganism and vandalism./ Proceeding from the above and in keeping with a decision of the Council of Ministers, the organization of [mixed] militia-citizens' patrols got underway in Gorzow province in June of last year. The patrols embarked on preventive and policing service in gmina seats and in public places particularly threatened by crime and phenomena of antisocial behavior.

/Results and experience to date testify to the useful role of militia-citizens' patrols./ One thousand and eighty-two persons from enterprises and organizations took part in the patrols, inspecting, among other things, 1,729 retail outlets, 1,245 residential buildings, 355 vehicles and 144 bars, forwarding 76 complaints to boards for misdemeanors and levying 245 fines. Together with the militia and ORMO [Volunteer Reserve of Citizens' Militia] members, they also took part in preventive operations on the PKP [Polish State Railways] code-named "Passenger" and "Semaphore."

The Provincial Defense Committee in Gorzow evaluated the organization and results of operations by militia-citizens' patrols at its meeting yesterday, 16 March. The instructions adopted pointed to the need and opportunity for improving the efficiency and results of participation by the patrols in enhancing safety and public order in the region.

/The WKO also reviewed a report on the results of recruiting candidates to military academies./

Chairman of the WKO Governor Stanislaw Nowak chaired the proceedings.

'Patriotic Defense' Education Featured

Krakow GAZETA KRAKOWSKA in Polish 1 Apr 87 p 4

[Unattributed article: "Meeting of the Provincial Defense Committee in Krakow"]

[Text] Yesterday, Governor Tadeusz Salwa chaired a meeting of the Provincial Defense Committee in Krakow. The committee evaluated the success of measures in patriotic-defense education of the populace, mainly of the young people, last year. Results achieved in propagating progressive national traditions and symbols and in schoolchildren taking care of the memorials and places of martyrdom of the Polish people were acknowledged with appreciation. The committee nominated a provincial team for patriotic-defense education of the populace, and especially the young people. Secretary of the Krakow PZPR Committee, Deputy Chairman of the WKO Wladyslaw Kaczmarek became the head of this team. In addition, the Provincial Defense Committee reviewed the status of law, order and security in our province.

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**SPOKESMAN DENIES GOVERNMENT RUMOR MANIPULATION**

Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish No 13, 28 Mar 87 p 6

[Interview with Press Spokesman Jerzy Urban by Piotr Sarzynski]

[Text] [Question] Mr. Minister, do rumors hurt the government?

[Answer] It varies. In a situation where relations between the public and the government are unsteady, rumors can prove to be particularly troublesome for the general stability of the country. If we take the fall of 1980 as such a period, the exaggerated rumors publicized at the time about the numerous exploits of the former president of the Radio Committee, Maciej Szczepanski, proved to have an extremely powerful impact. In that situation and with the social mood of the time, the stories invented about his life style or the state of his possessions were transferred to the government in general, and this constituted political dynamite of a particular kind. On the other, in more stable times, rumors of this kind do not have much power to penetrate and they can be handled with an ironic smile.

[Question] In other words, ignore them?

[Answer] No. Such rumors are still troublesome for the government. Because they show that there is no faith that, for example, the private interests of decision makers are already (as a rule, to which exceptions occur) a closed book, that they belong to the past. Luxuries, dishonesty, illegal manipulations are still being attributed to state officials. An example here is the stubbornly recurring rumor about minister Krasinski's flight to Israel with millions. I think that the habits of the years 1980-81 are still being reflected. At that time slander and gossip produced a grand effect as instruments of political struggle, so why should they not be applied further?

[Question] Are you suggesting that rumors are consciously prepared by political opponents?

[Answer] I am following closely what is being said in Western Polish-language radio broadcasts. Very often they try to stir up the public mood and arouse negative feelings through skillfully formulated rumors, offered as information from Poland. Also, in particularly tense political situations, there are

rumors intentionally circulated in the country intended to slander or defame someone, to produce measurable harm to him.

Usually though, rumors are a projection of people's dreams, interests, desires, aversions and an expression of the general public atmosphere. We know, for example, that in a situation of universal concern about the standard of living, rumors about the exchange of money are popular. If some moral scandal were to explode tomorrow in Poland (knock on wood!) with a state official in the leading role, one could soon expect analogous but false rumors about other personalities.

[Question] Mr. Minister, let us say there is a rumor that the official price for a small Fiat will jump to a million zloty, whereas actually it will increase by 100,000 to 150,000 zloty. Also a lot but less than the rumor predicts. Interested parties sigh with relief. In the opinion of many people, rumors of this kind are useful to the government and indeed even fabricated by it in order to control public feelings.

[Answer] I dismiss that implication emphatically. Consider that the mechanism for such manipulation would be very risky for the government. First, it would assume that we are operating through conscious dissemination of lies, and that would certainly not pay off for the government in the long run. Second, it would be connected to the risk of aggravating the mood in order to improve it later. No one is inclined to add to his troubles just to have a better situation tomorrow. That game is too dangerous.

But I do not deny that such situations often occur, although this is no longer a government "service," but Radio Free Europe's. If they announce authoritatively that bread will go up by 100 percent but it goes up only 12 percent, the public sighs with relief. But in this way, RFE is biting its own tail; it incites in order to heighten dissatisfaction, but achieves results opposite to its intended goals.

[Question] You mentioned that the projection of one's own feelings and emotions favors the spreading of rumors. This is something of a psychological mechanism. But there are also objective reasons for the popularity of all rumors. I am referring to faulty information. People gossip because it takes the place of information they cannot get through television, radio or the press.

[Answer] I cannot agree with that hypothesis. First of all we inform in relative depth about what is going on in the nation and the world. Besides that, not even the broadest range of information can contradict the generation of rumors. I feel that even complete information works in two directions. On one hand it uproots certain rumors, but on the other, it favors the creation of others because it opens up the opportunity for generalizing facts or opens the imagination to new sphere of rumor generation. For example, newspaper information that a state official has committed a crime favors the spreading of rumors about the dishonesty of honest officials.

Descriptions of the private life of prominent people facilitates the invention of rumors in this realm. That is the necessary price for public life, but it is worth incurring.

[Question] Yet during weekly conferences with Polish and foreign journalists you try to say more rather than less. You must be convinced that this counteracts the spreading of rumors.

[Answer] Every one of the accredited foreign journalists in Poland hears scores of rumors and unconfirmed information from sources of all kinds. Evry week he has the opportunity to ask a government representative directly about their authenticity. So the questions often start, "Is it true that. . ." In this way, a great deal of untrue news does not leave Poland every week. In connection with this, fewer rumors circulate in our country too, most of them having come back as an echo of information printed about country in the Western press.

Regardles of this, some of the questions asked of me are connected to rumors already circulating in Poland. In this situation my explanations, conclusive for at least part of the public, effectively limit the further circulation of these rumors and undermine their credibility.

[Interviewer] Thank you for the interview.

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**LOCAL LABOR, JOB MARKET ISSUES VIEWED**

Kielce SLOWO LUDU in Polish 24 Mar 87 pp 1,2

[Article by G. Sciwiarski, Z. Puszko and A. Berlewicz: "Dance on the Job Market"]

[Text] The newspapers are always full of help wanted ads. Throughout employment offices there are more people sought for work than people seeking work. Yet there are people who are not working but want to work. Why? Read on.

Friday in Kielce's employment office is a "lean" day. In the morning just a few young men wait in the corridor. Every few minutes an applicant emerges from the room.

"I am a carpenter. I have been looking for work for 8 months. I worked last at "Budrem" but to travel from Nowa Slupia and make 10 or 12 thousand zloty? It is not worth it. For now I am helping my parents on the farm. This is my third time at the employment office. In the opening here, the plants promise "mountains of gold." Then it turns out that they pay much less. I took five addresses--maybe I will choose something."

Everyone is looking for El Dorado. Graduates of higher schools, lawyers or economists, for example, have few opportunities. Yet skilled workers such as metal workers, lathe operators, milling machine operators, masons and plumbers can pick and choose from the offers. They are sought mainly through "wanted lists" hanging in the halls of the employment offices. "Chemar," the pump factory in Kielce, and "Polmo-SHL" even have their own showcases with job openings and colored pictures of their products. Such temptation is of little use. Unless a personnel representative with the gift of persuasion turns up nearby.

A representative of "Polmozbyt" recruited a new employee. He still needs about 80 automobile mechanics, body workers and painters for service stations in two provinces. He is offering fairly good wages (a commission system--an average of 20 percent of receipts), good social conditions and the opportunity to improve qualifications at the firm's expense. In spite of this, there are more applicants for work in private car shops.

Retirees most often look for extra work in the crafts. Industry and institutions have few openings for them. Likewise for women who can work only on the first shift and those who want only part time work.

On balance, though, the supply exceeds the demand considerably. Last year, 29,614 openings were received by the Employment Division of Kielce's Municipal Office (28.6 percent in industry, 18.2 percent in construction, 14 percent in trade). Of these, 3,906 were new positions; the remainder became available as a result of turnover. Officials sent out 25,062 people for these openings. So there remains a surplus that will last quite a while, unless everyone seriously undertakes job certification.

**"You Will not Choose Anything from Those"**

The Employment Division of the Municipal Office in Radom. In the corridor several people study the openings displayed in the showcase. I note some of the job openings: customs official at the Radom station (salary, 8,000-15,000 zloty), dispatcher at the Polish Domestic Trade Company (8,000-13,000), unskilled laborer (15,000-24,000), data processing trainee (7,000-9,000), charwoman (48-50 zloty per hour).

"You will not choose anything from those anyway; go inside," says one of those leaving the division's offices.

On the desk are several folders in plastic binders. On each is a caption with the name of the occupations in demand. Marian Bogusiewicz and Jerzy Mlynaczak assist with the selections.

"A lot of openings, but the wages, according to those looking for employment, are low," the officials comment. "The first question they ask is how much? If less than 20,000, very few decide on a further interview in the personnel departments."

About 100 people pass through the office every day. In February nearly 1,500 positions waited for applicants and 911 applicants were sent out. Nearly all the firms in Radom submit notices. The Gen. Walter Metal Works will hire 70 employees, including 30 women, for manufacturing positions. Another giant, "Radoskor," wants to hire 200 women. The Municipal Transportation Enterprise [MPK], State Motor Transport [PKS] and the Provincial Domestic Trade Enterprise are looking for drivers. The Joint Provincial Hospital needs orderlies, and metal workers, lathe operators, milling machine operators and electricians can pick and choose. Only a few firms, the Ceramics and Sanitary Products Plant, for example, will not hire those who have previously left a job. But many plants have no choice and will consent to almost anyone. The reasons for turnover are varied. Some are upset by disorder and low wages, others by a director who is too demanding; many dismissals are so-called disciplinary proceedings.

"I have been looking for a job for 3 weeks," says a young man with a secondary education in the automotive field. "I left my former plant, the Provincial Hospital Transport Unit, because of wages that were not the best. I would be satisfied with 25,000 zloty a month. I have been to four companies but as a

rule the salary offerings in the ads are different from the real rates. I am sorry I did not go to the Building Trades Technical School. My friends have no problems. . . ."

But those who would like to work part time do. In Radom this is a complete impossibility. During my visit, the Employment Division had just four openings--parking attendant, janitor, plumber and shop assistant at the General Consumers' Cooperative. People who want to do mailing work at home encounter similar problems. Cottage work, outside of a few cooperatives, is unknown.

#### To Earn Good Money

The job market in Starachowice is typified by the fact that there are positions open for men in the enterprises, but there are none for women, although it varies as regards individual occupational categories. In some there is a shortage of hands, in others there are too many. This situation is the result of the years-old structure of local industry. In this area, the Construction Works, "Budostal," KPRB and the Remodeling and Building Work Cooperative tender the most requests for skilled workers in these occupations: masons, plasterers, cement workers, carpenters and cabinet makers. There is also a shortage of lathe operators, grinders, milling machine operators and welders at the Truck Factory and the Mining and Metals Works in Zebiec. In the opinion of Janina Maszewska, director of the Division of Employment and Public Affairs at the Municipal Office, there are also opportunities for employment for metallurgical engineers, economists and lawyers. But there is not even one opening for administrative and office works.

For some time the level of personnel turnover has risen in the city. In February alone, nearly 350 men and over 100 women changed jobs. The reason? Mainly of a financial nature. People are the most eager to take a job, as soon as a position is available, in MPK, the PKS terminal, "Auto-Transport" Joint Stock Company, the Starachowice Housing Cooperative and the "Przelom" Cooperative. The highest relative wages in the city are found in these entities.

At the end of February, 108 women applied for work through the Employment Division. Of those, nine had a higher agricultural education, one academic, 52 secondary, 13 trade and 33 elementary. These proportions have an upward tendency. Women who have no professional credential still have the best chances for finding employment. The City Hospital can employ orderlies and the Truck Factory charwomen. And that is that. Even retail outlets, which just a few years ago complained of a shortage of salespeople, have all their positions filled today. So how do municipal authorities plan to solve this problem? "We plan," said Janina Maszewska, "to set up a knitting plant. In this regard we have an interesting proposal from one of the garment factories in Lodz. There is also money, for the Professional Activation Fund, to pay for the necessary machines, equipment and training of future personnel, even for wages. The snag is that we still cannot find appropriate space. But there is hope that this obstacle will also be overcome. We are also taking temporary measures. In April we are organizing another job exchange. I think that in this way we can, at least in part, mitigate problems with employing women."

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**SIWICKI VISITS SUWALKI PLANT**

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Mar 87 p 2

[Text] There are just under half of million of us in the province, yet every year the region is visited by almost 3 million tourists. That is why we should protect the unique natural center of the Suwalki region through a broadly conceived program, with the forces of the entire country. This was one of the main ideas expressed during a ministerial meeting General of the Army Florian Siwicki, PZPR Politburo member and minister of national defense, and the province's socio-political administration and youth membership and employees of the Suwalki Pressed Wood Factory.

Taking a position on the opinions and suggestions presented and responding to questions from participants in the meeting, Gen Siwicki stressed that they fulfill the notion of socialist democracy, more widespread participation in joint government, also means disseminating the truth about more widespread joint responsibility for the fate of the country. He also referred to the still complicated international situation, associating it with issues of Poland's security. He also devoted much attention to the problem of further tightening the bonds between the military and society.

Gen Jerzy Skalski, Sejm delegate and commander of the Warsaw Military District, and provincial hosts took part in the meeting.

In visiting the Suwalki area, the national defense minister met with commanders of military units from the northeastern region of Poland. Discussed were various aspects of educational and training activity, problems of fighting readiness and preparations by military party organizations for the 4th Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee.

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## VOIVODSHIP PEOPLES COUNCILS REVIEW ACTIVITIES, GOALS

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27 Apr 87 p 3

[Text] (PAP) The principal subjects discussed on 25 April, the last day of the Voivodship Peoples Council (WRN) chairmen's conference, were the peoples councils in the third year of their term and the main tasks for the several months which remain until the next elections. The meeting was conducted by the vice chairman of the Council of State, Kazimierz Barcikowski.

In summing up the exchange of views, which went on for a few hours, it can be said that the first term of the councils' activities under the new law affirmed the correctness of the decisions made over the last 4 years. The peoples council, insofar as it was able, fulfilled the function of managers of the area and coordinators of local endeavors. An undeniable achievement is the decentralization of socioeconomic and territorial planning processes, the development of local and public initiatives, and the coming-together of a large group of council activists, exercising their mandate often for the first time.

However, what the councils lacked most of all was financial independence. The local budgets continue to consist of subsidies, granted largely in a discretionary way. The financial system does not encourage the undertaking of ambitious economic initiatives, but favors mediocrity. The law set standards for the correct establishment of organizational and legal arrangements between two important elements of the territorial state apparatus: an elected organ of state authority, i.e., the peoples council, and its executive organ, the state administration office. But relations between the two did not always develop in a partnerlike manner. As one of the chairman of the Voivodship Peoples Council (WRN) said, it was more struggle than cooperation.

The most important task remaining to the end of the term was deemed to be the consistent implementation of elections proposals (together with explanations to the public on the circumstances which make execution of some of them impossible) and the participation of the councils in a discussion on the shape of economic reform.

Deputy premier Zdzislaw Sadowski spoke of some of the problems connected with reform. Here are some of the thoughts he expressed:

--The second stage of economic reform is not a new concept, but the continuation of the process for transforming the economy which has been going on for a few years; it is a radicalization of this process;

--We are trying to make a deep change in the logic of the functioning of the economy in Poland, to stop giving financial support to ineffective organizations and instead, to eliminate them. The economy is a life process in which new organizations must be born and the old ones, which can no longer adapt, must die;

--Reform must be thorough, must effect changes in the principles of operation of all areas of economic life and must be linked to changes occurring in the superstructure sphere. This is obviously a long-term process;

--The basic factors hampering reform are the country's payments situation, the surplus of demand over supply in all fields, the people's weariness of inflation and the continuing problems of everyday living, which breeds distrust and even aversion to the reform process;

--The main direction of reform is based on creating conditions for the development of enterprise in the public sector. This relates to the principle of demonopolization--the opening up of everything within reason to competition. Here the territorial organs--self-government and administration, have a large role to play;

--An important task of the people councils, according to the Council of Ministers and Council of State resolutions, is the development in their areas of small-scale manufacture. Not only are the appropriate decisions important here, but the establishment of a climate conducive to the formation of new enterprises. The argument voiced frequently during the formation of some kind of new enterprise that it is not needed because a similar enterprise already exists in that area, is absurd.

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## BRIEFS

HEALTH CARE UNIONISTS MEET--Deliberations of the Second National Congress of the Federation of Trade Unions of Health Care Employees [ZZPOZ] continued on 26 Mar in Warsaw. Concern for the interests of the health care service as a whole dominated in the speakers' comments during the second day of deliberations. Wojciech Gulas, a 38-year-old doctor and long time union activist from Poznan, was elected chairman of the National of the ZZPOZ Federation. Vice-premier Zbigniew Gertych was present at the sessions. [Text] [Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 27 Mar 87 p 2] 12776

POLISH-ITALIAN CULTURAL CONTACTS--A plenary session of the Main Administration of the Polish-Italian Friendship Society took place in Warsaw. Aleksander Krawczuk, minister of culture and the arts, participated. He presented current prospects for the growth of Polish-Italian cultural cooperation. A new president of the society's main administration was elected. That function was entrusted to Aleksander Krawczuk. [Text] [Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 27 Mar 87 p 2] 12776

CULTURAL ACTIVITIES FINANCING VIEWED--The difficult cultural situation in many provinces was presented at yesterday's (26 Mar) meeting of the financing group of the National Cultural Council. The situation is made more difficult by the fact that employers do not want to spend money on provincial cultural development funds because they pay enormous taxes on this. Thus, if they decide to take such a step and want to help pay for theater tickets, for example, the regulations make this impossible. The system introduced by the finance minister, of paying subsidies every 2 months instead of every 6 months as has been the case thus far, means that there is a temporary shortage of money for wages, maintaining cultural agencies, etc. [Text] [Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 27 Mar 87 p 2] 12776

SIWICKI VISITS SANOK FACTORY--General of the Army Florian Siwicki, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and minister of national affairs, met on 27 Mar with employees of the "Autosan" Bus Factory in Sanok. Discussed were the plant's accomplishments and problems, cooperation with the Military Technical Academy and improvement of production and working conditions. Also considered were problems in instituting the second stage of economic reform and the organizational role of the party and its individual member in implementing this effort. [Text] [Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 28-29 Mar 87 p 2] 12776

PZPR EDUCATION GROUP MEETS--The first meeting of the Party Occupational Training Group of the PZPR Central Committee's Division of Research, Education and Scientific and Technological Development [WNOPNT] was held on 27 March. Discussed were the goals and directions of the group's work arising out of the resolution of the PZPR's 10th Congress and the 24th Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee. Prof Tadeusz Nowacki was charged with leading the group. That same day a meeting of the Party Adult Education Group of the Central Committee's WNOPNT was held. The goals and directions of the group's work were discussed. Andrzej Cieslak was charge with leading the group. [Text] [Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 28-29 Mar 87 p 2] 12776

PZPR VIEWS AGRICULTURAL TRAINING--The PZPR Central Committee's Commission on Agriculture and the Food and Forestry Economy discussed the system for occupational training and improvement of farmers on 27 March. The current and future states of supplying agriculture with technological equipment were also assessed. It was stressed that the directions of training in agricultural schools and the means of the raising the occupational qualifications of those for whom work in farming is their main source of support guarantee fulfillment of the goals arising from the resolution of the PZPR's 10th Congress in this regard. [Text] [Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 28-29 Mar 87 p 2] 12776.

ZSL ON RURAL EDUCATION--On 27 March the ZSL Chief Committee's [NK] Commission on Agricultural Education, in a joint session with the presidium of the NK's Commission on Education and Upbringing, examined directions for modernizing occupational training, with particular attention to agricultural schools and the food industry. Roman Szarek, secretary the ZSL NK and presidum member, participated in the sessions. [Text] [Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 28-29 Mar p 2] 12776

PRESS OFFICIAL IN BUDAPEST--PAP president and managing editor Bogdan Jachacz held discussions with the general director of the Hungarian Information Agency MTI, Sandor Burjan, devoted to the development of cooperation between the two agencies. A working program for cooperation between PAP and MTI for 1987-88 was approved. B. Jachacz was hosted by Ernoe Lakatos, director of the Propaganda and Agitation Division of the Hungarian Communist Party's Central Committee. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Mar 87 p 6] 12776

PEACE COMMITTEE IN HAVANA--A delegation of the Polish Peace Committee headed by Prof Hieronim Kubiak visited Cuba from 22 to 27 March. A comprehensive exchange of experiences and information on the form and substance of social activity on behalf of peace in both countries was carried out. Members of the delegation became acquainted with the work of Cuban Peace Committee units in Santiago and Havana and held meetings at the Academy of Sciences, the building trades union, workplaces and schools. A decision was made on major expansion of cooperation between the two committees. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Mar 87 p 6] 12776

LONDON TALK ON PRESS LAW--Prof Kazimierz Kakol gave a lecture entitled "Polish Press Law and Freedom of Speech" at the Institute for Polish Culture during his visit to London. The talk elicited a lively discussion among the

representatives of the world press and social activists who came to the institute. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Mar 87 p 6] 12776

HUNGARIAN CP EDITOR VISITS--Gabor Borbely, managing editor of the Hungarian Communist Party Central Committee organ, NEPSZABADSAG, visited Warsaw from 26 to 28 March at the invitation of Jerzy Majka, managing editor of TRYBUNA LUDU. Discussions took place at the offices of the TRYBUNA LUDU on current tasks facing the two party dailies and opinions were exchanged on the means to implement them. A protocol on cooperation between TRYBUNA LUDU and NEPSZAGADSAG was signed. On 28 March Jan Glowczyk, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, hosted Gabor Borbely. Gyoergy Biczo, Hungarian ambassador to Poland, was also present. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 March 87 p 2] 12776

DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGES NOTED--The course of migration within Poland, which has enormous significance for shaping the structure of our society, has been the subject of scientific research for some time. In recent decades a major part of the population moved from the villages to the cities. In 1946, of 24 million residents of Poland, the village population comprised 16 million and the city population 8 million. Currently, of 37 million inhabitants, only 15 million live in the villages and 22 million in the cities. Since the beginning of the 1970s, the villages have lost about 2 million people to the cities. In many regions of the country, migration surpasses the birth rate in the villages. Depopulation of some regions has been seen for several years. This phenomenon can be seen most clearly in northeastern Poland, in a broad line from Suwalki to Chelm. The phenomenon of depopulation can also be observed in the southern part of western Pomorze, in Gorzow and Pila provinces. Fewer and fewer people are inhabiting the Sudeten region. [Text] [Wroclaw GAZETA ROBOTNICZA in Polish 30 Mar 87 p 3] 12776

SEJM DELEGATE ON PZPR NON-MEMBERSHIP--Prof Mikolaj Kozakiewicz, sociologist, in an interview with Ryszards Socha, WYBRZEZE, 22 March: [Question] If you were really anxious to have an impact on the rules of the game, why did you not join the PZPR? Your opportunities would be a bit different than in the ZSL. [Answer] First of all, it is a great illusion that a PZPR member influences reality. Likewise in the ZSL or SD. Ranking members have an indirect influence and in particular historical moments at that. Ultimately there are leading groups that can make decisions as long as they occupy the helm position. There are hierarchies that need not be enumerated. I have always wanted to have an influence on reality by shaping the people's awareness--young people, teachers, the government. Membership in the PZPR would be a hindrance to accomplishing this plan. [Question] In what sense? [Answer] Party discipline in the PZPR, especially in past times, has been much greater than in the ZSL. What is heresy and what is orthodoxy has always been clearly defined in the party. Of course, there have been, I would not say pressures, but energetic attempts to invite me into the PZPR. It was said that it was a misunderstanding that I had not yet joined the party. I responded at that time that as long as I am not among you I am controversial, but affirmatively. Among you I would become a heretic and soon be ejected with a big bang, losing all chance of having an impact. [Text] [Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish No 15, 11 Apr 87 p 2] 12776

OPZZ CHIEF ON PAY DIFFERENTIAL--Alfred Miodowicz, chairman of the OPZZ, in an interview with Lucyna Glusik, GLOS POMORZA, 13 March: "Of course one could say different things about the current governing group. Perhaps it is a bit unenergetic, but it is certainly honest and modest. I assure you that the government is very interested in resolving the housing problem. But based on this example, why is a good worker not paid an appropriately high wage, but rather everyone is paid uniformly? Because of the general impotence. Wage growth has been frozen at a low level--12 percent. This is an antithesis as far as work productivity, quality and motivation are concerned. This guillotine system is a major error of planning. It will encourage worker groups to be mediocre. It will pay to work indifferently and not put out an effort." [Text] [Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish No 16, 18 Apr 87 p 2] 12776

SOVIET FOREIGN AFFAIRS TALKS--Moscow (PAP)--Within the framework of Polish-Soviet ministry of foreign affairs cooperation, working consultations were held in Moscow between the management departments of these ministries as concerns problems relating to Latin America. The Polish side was represented by the foreign ministry's assistant department head, Tadeusz Milicki. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25-26 Apr 87 p 7] 9295

FOREIGN AFFAIRS TALKS WITH GREECE--On 30 and 31 March in Warsaw Polish-Greek political consultations between the ministries of foreign affairs were held. On the Polish side the talks were conducted by deputy minister Tadeusz Olechowski, while the Greek delegation was headed by the political director in the Greek foreign affairs ministry, Eurypides Kerkinos. He was received by Marian Orzechowski, minister of foreign affairs. The present and future status of bilateral Polish-Greek relations was discussed and there was an exchange of views on international topics, with particular attention to disarmament problems, East-West relations, and the current situation on our continent. Both sides were happy to give a good rating to the development of Polish-Greek political dialogue and increased cooperation in other fields. In discussing international problems, it was deemed essential to continue efforts in behalf of relaxation of tensions in East-West relations, a halt in the armaments race, and prevention of the militarization of space. [Text] [Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 1 Apr 87 p 5] 9295

FOREIGN AFFAIRS TALKS WITH NETHERLANDS--On 1 and 2 April in Warsaw political consultations were held between the Polish and Dutch ministries of foreign affairs. On the Polish side they were conducted by Tadeusz Olechowski, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and on the Dutch side by the ambassador for special commissions, Hendricus A. L. Vijverberg. Ambassador Vijverberg was received by Marian Orzechowski, minister of foreign affairs, and held talks with the head of the PZPR CC Foreign Department, Ernest Kucza. The subject of the talks were crucial problems in the international situation, present and future East-West relations, and the development of bilateral relations between the two countries. The need to increase contacts and effective cooperation in all fields of joint interest was indicated. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 Apr 87 p 2] 9295

CSO: 2600/635

**BUILDING OF POWERLINES IN ARAB COUNTRIES NOTED**

Prague VECERNI PRAHA in Czech 9 Feb 87 p 2

[Article: "Towers in the Desert: Successful Czechoslovak Construction in Arab Countries"]

[Text] Czechoslovak industry and construction firms have not had much success recently in the export of turnkey capital projects to nonsocialist markets. The reverse has been true. This makes us all the more proud of our success in the Strojexport Foreign Trade Organization in the exporting of power line construction projects involving long distance, very high tension power lines (VVN). We recently interviewed Eng Milan Vesely, the manager of a Strojexport office, about these export orders.

"The construction of VVN lines is a relatively new area of commercial activity, not only for us, but worldwide as well. The development of trade in this "item" may be traced to the 1970s and 1980s. Entry into the market is very difficult because almost all such projects are awarded by the governments of the country concerned based on open competitive bidding.

Thanks to the fact that we currently have adequate production capacity and experience in this field (we are among the European leaders in the design and production of VVN) and because we use state of the art technology (based on zinc coating of steel assemblies) we have experienced some success in these fierce competitions (each job has some 14 bidders).

Between 1982 and 1984 we completed our first major order, a project in Syria for the construction of a 370 kilometer VVN line from Damascus to Aleppo. We are also the first to build a 400 kilovolt capacity power line in the country. Last year we completed a second power line, a 230 kilovolt line from the city of Banios to the industrial center of Hama. This contract included the construction of three plants for the production of transmission towers made of prestressed concrete using a proprietary Czechoslovak patent (this involves the continuous casting into permanent, nondismantleable forms). We have signed other contracts with Syria for the construction of additional power lines.

In March 1986 we were able to penetrate the demanding Jordanian market with this construction technique. Currently we are building a 132 kilovolt line in

Jordan linking the cities of Sahab and Kharane. This project, scheduled for completion in July 1985, is the first capital project built by Czechoslovakia in Jordan. We are currently preparing a bid to be submitted later this year for another VVN construction project for this kingdom. We have a good chance of success because czechoslovak towers, transmission lines and insulators have a good reputation in the Syrian and Jordanian deserts."

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CSO: 2400/269

**ADVANTAGES OF BUILDING SMALL POWER PLANTS DISCUSSED**

Prague TRIBUNA in Czech No 16, 1987 p 16

[Article by Jan Zeleny: "Another Round"]

[Text] This spring will be decisive. This was the consensus of the magical trio of investor, designer and contractor involved in the construction work at the top of Stvanicky island in Prague, where work is being completed on the largest of the small hydroelectric power plants in Czechoslovakia.

Work is in full swing there, because meeting the final deadline now hangs in the balance.

"We are well aware that the weather of this past winter got the best of the builders, as it did of others as well, but we are also aware of the difficulty of this overall project", stated Eng Miroslav Semerad, spokesman for the general designer and direct investor in this project, the Organization for Improving the Efficiency of Power General Facilities. "One of the main problems is that there are not enough ironworkers, carpenters and other experts at the job site. Actually it is not a matter of a shortage, it is just that some days they are there and some days they are not. And this is at a time, the decisive period of this entire project, when everyone should be working full time with the technicians of the Blansko Ceskomoravska Kolben Danek [CKD] Plant."

These were the words that described one side of the story as of the middle of March. According to the construction schedule this should indeed be the critical period, along with the month of April. By the end of April this power plant should be largely completed, from a construction standpoint. This is when the installation of the generation equipment is scheduled to begin and construction work should not hold this up in any way.

This hydroelectric plant has been located on Stvanice Island for more than 70 years. In the postwar year we downplayed the importance of smaller power sources and gradually closed down each of the three Francis turbines at the top of the island. The sets became quiet and the electric power grid of the city of Prague was 1.5 megawatts poorer.

In 1982 it was decided to renovate this facility on the basis of a government resolution providing for the reactivation of hydroelectric power plants. Metrostav assumed the role of general contractor for the construction phase.

#### Floods Have No Chance

"Beginning the actual construction and underpinning the original facility was very complicated", stated eng Pavel Pilat, the construction foreman. He continued, "we had to retain the original facade of the building because it is an architectural landmark. Actually, all that was left of the original construction were the perimeter walls and the tower. We gutted the entire interior of the building, then put a new cooper roof on the structure. Plans called for only the control panel and support facilities to be located in the old building, with all the new equipment to be placed in new structures. This involves the turbine hall, transformer station, stop log warehouses and the battery room."

At the time of our visit there was a lot of activity at the job site. Craftsmen were building the formwork on the eastern side of the turbine hall, and the stucco work on the inside of the building was being completed. One fact worthy of note is that the larsen walls at the beginning of the island had to be driven to a depth of 12 meters. The danger of floods has been addressed as well. The power plant has been constructed to resist pressures many times the normal pressure of water. Only in the event of a Level III flood with a water flow of 1,200 cubic meters per second would it be necessary to flood the construction site to allow the pressures to equalize somewhat and to save the building.

During our conversation Eng Vladimir Jebavy returned to the situation during the winter. "It really did us in. The extreme cold slowed work down severely. We had to postpone concrete work, and this proved critical. We are still making up for this delay with all available resources. Our tradesmen are working three shifts, including Saturdays and Sundays. One can certainly say that nature is not on our side at all. Last year there was extreme cold as well. Then at the beginning of June there was high water and instead of working, we were pulling machinery and materials out of the construction pit."

The lowest point of the construction lies 13 meters below the level of the river. In the process of exposing the old foundations we discovered how the original building had been built. To our surprise it had rested on wooden piles and a wood grate. The foundation was not put on bedrock but only on gravel. A layperson would be astounded and the experts were surprised, but the building in fact almost floated.

#### "Kaplans" for the Natural Flow

Technicians are working side by side with the builders. Installers from the Blansko CKD Plant want to leave nothing to chance, because time waits for no one and a well prepared installation can help make up for delays.

"We are finishing the installation of the fixed portions of hydraulic circuit number three for the third turbine", CKD installation division foreman Ferdinand Soldan informed us. "We are also working full blast on the installation on the gravel sluice. We are installing there a flap door and a hydromotor to control it. The Stvanice power plant will be unique in a couple of respects in our hydropower system. Three large Kaplan wheel turbines will operate here, each with a capacity of 1.9 megawatts. Given optimum water conditions then this power plant will have an installed capacity of 5.7 megawatts.

The "Kaplans" will not use a gradient like traditional vertical equipment, but will be driven by the natural flow of the river. The turbine wheels are now resting right next to Hlavkuv Most and are astounding passersby with their diameter of three and one half meters. And this is for a small hydroelectric plant, even though it is the largest of the small ones.

Installation of the first turbine will begin in April. "Wet tests should begin on 24 August" noted Ferdinand Soldan. "Then the others should progress faster."

The equipment from the Blansko CKD Plant is already on site, having arrived ahead of schedule. The first turbine is slated to begin operation in October of this year, and the entire plant scheduled to be operating by December.

Another innovation at Stvanice lies in front of the turbines, a new screen for catching branches, stumps and dead animals. Traditionally these have been made of steel, but the Stvanice screens are made of laminate. They will be easier to install and easier to clean, and they are much lighter. This is their first use in our power engineering sector. On the left hand 35 meters of screen is installed, and on the right 47 meters.

#### The Impact of the Facelift

Just a quick mention of the financial aspect of this project. Reconstruction is expensive, and the total investment in this project amounts to almost Kcs 130 million. Every good economist will be wondering how long the payback period might be. It is a straightforward calculation. If the turbines operate around the clock all year they will generate almost 50,000 megawatt hours of electricity. At current retail prices, the payback period at this operating level will be just over 7 years. The expected life of the power plant, however, is ten times that long, perhaps a little less, let us say 60 years.

This facelift will certainly, then, be profitable. By 1995 the experts from the Blansko CKD plan to install 20 similarly controlled Kaplan turbines on the Vltava and the Elbe rivers, each turbine designed for gradients of two to six meters.

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**NEW COUNCIL OF MINISTERS REFORM COMMISSION ESTABLISHED**

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16-17 May 87 p 3

[Text] (PAP) A Council of Ministers Commission on Implementation of Economic Reform was appointed on 15 May. What tasks have been assigned to it? Is this not the establishment of new entities? Those were the questions Piotr Stefaniak, PAP journalist, asked of the secretary of this commission, Dr. Jerzy Malkowski.

The appointment of a commission, he said, is connected with preparations being made to apply the second stage of reform. The commission will be a body which will intensify the work surrounding reform and will give this work a more specific form.

The existing bodies, such as the Commission for Economic Reform, which performs a consultative function, does not ensure this. However, we need a staff organ to prepare actions. That is why this commission is a relatively small body.

It is headed by deputy premier Zdzislaw Sadowski. Franciszek Kubiczek, secretary of the Economic Advisory Council, is his assistant, and the other members are ministers: Jerzy Jozwiak, Janusz Pawlowski, Bazyli Samojlik, Andrzej Wojcik, Jerzy Wozniak, and as a steady collaborator, the president of the Polish National Bank, Wladyslaw Baka.

The appointment of the commission was determined by two factors. First, the needs ensuing from past reformation work and the awareness that this work must be accelerated and more drastic steps taken. Second, the awareness of the inadequacies which were revealed as the basic economic mechanisms created 5 years ago were put into effect. Not everything worked. For example, current economic policy measures were inconsistent with far-reaching reform measures.

Therefore, the commission is supposed to be a kind of remedial measure to prevent such circumstances. Its main function is to ensure that there is consistency between current economic policy and future measures in the economic reform system. This will be accomplished through decisions of the Government Presidium and Council of Ministers resolutions. They will form a system for regulating the economy.

The commission will mobilize all forces around reform which can be of assistance to it. It is my belief that they are now dispersed. The commission will also coordinate administrative actions intended to make use of economic measures in the economy. It should be noted that the commission will not concern itself with individual matters and interventions, but intends to remove obstacles through institutional means.

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## PROPOSED CHANGES IN ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURES REVIEWED

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 13 May 87 p 3

[Article by Henryk Chadzynski: "A Made-to-Measure Suit"]

[Text] The publishing of the "Theses in the Shaping of the Economy's Organizational Structures" is an important achievement in the discussions held thus far as well as in the conceptual work already begun on adapting the organizations to the needs of a reformed economy. A deeper examination of this document shows that this is really more of an outline of courses of action, than a ready prescription on how to group enterprises and what form their unions, and the bodies supervising them, will have. This is not accidental. It could not be expected that one legal act, and prior to that the uniform guidelines, which would, like the previously conducted reforms, e.g., the formation of central boards and then associations, could occur immediately on the basis of a single decision of the disposing center. That was the kind of reform that was typical of the centralistic command-directive model, when the entire organizational system was mainly supposed to efficiently transmit tasks, as well as means, from the upper levels to the bottom ones.

The huge achievement of the discussions held thus far is the belief that the present process will lead to abandonment of the uniform in favor of a suit made to measure. This is a process, therefore, which should bring about individual solutions and the acceptance of organizational arrangements and structures corresponding to a different situation and different needs, particularly those of enterprises. The theses clearly state that the starting point in shaping organizational structures is the genuine recognition that enterprises are the basic element of the economy. Organizational measures should inspire the ingenuity and innovativeness of economic institutions in obtaining the best economic results. The effectiveness of this process and its success will depend on the degree to which changes can be made concurrently at various levels, i.e., on the top level, in the relationships above the enterprises, as well as within the enterprises.

The themes emphasize the diversity of the structures as the basic characteristic of the proposed direction of change. The economy is a an assemblage of different organizational forms which must work together--small, medium and large enterprises, both the narrowly restricted and those organizations which are ready to absorb other firms, and unions which do not

have close ties and are ready to implement specific endeavors. International practice shows that there is no uniform, universal model.

Another characteristic of the new measures is the economic and not administrative creation of structures, because only then is it possible for initiatives to come from the lower levels and only then is there a large participation of spontaneous processes, i.e., the appearance of new institutions and the collapse of those which did not pass the test. Finally, the third characteristic is the diversity of economic operations. Going outside the sector lanes, i.e., from structures with narrow sector specialization, very unified, to those which are complex and interconnected.

True, the theses concern themselves primarily with the grouping of enterprises, but as we indicated in the beginning, this must be a process which encompasses all levels and that is why we speak of the need for reform at the central level, a departure from the role which directs the enterprises and their unions to the role of a central level which exerts an influence on economic processes. This means a course towards decentralization and the expansion of self-regulating processes, meaning that restrictions must be removed, the obstacles standing in the way of initiative must be removed, and the central level must adapt itself to tasks ensuing from the new system of management. It is especially important that the contradictions stemming from the dual role of the branch ministries be eliminated. It is they who are the parent organs of the state enterprises under them, and at the same time they fulfill the functions ensuing from the necessity to implement the specific policy of the state in that field.

A distinct tendency to separate the administration from the economy is seen. And thus a tendency towards another form of exercising supervision over those fields which are of an infrastructural nature and constitute large, indivisible monopolies, as, for example, the railroads, communication, and the production and distribution of electrical energy. These are not very susceptible to the efficiency requirements imposed on them by the marketplace. In all contemporary economies, the responsibility for the development of such arrangements rests with the state. Nevertheless, as distinct from our past, long-enduring practice, the functions of state supervision cannot in the future be interpreted as direct management by the state administration. We can, for example, in areas which are the domain of this type of monopoly, apply a form of holding, i.e., large companies with only government capital or with a majority share of government capital. These would be directed by a special board which, having autonomy insofar as current management is concerned, would be accountable to the state for the operations conducted.

At the other extreme are the small and medium enterprises, of which there are too few in our economic system and past practice has not developed sufficiently effective founding mechanisms and stimulants. Finally, the loudest disputes centered around arrangements which integrated self-dependent enterprises. The theses describe a tendency towards greater differentiation, towards creation of large organizations of very different forms, but such as will maintain the self-dependence of enterprises.

In connection with this a lot of attention is given to multi-plant companies, very useful in electronics, metallurgy or the production of power machinery, for example. Such a company, as a union of enterprises, maintaining a legal

personality, should ensure economic self-dependence to the grouped organizations and conduct only those matters which require joint action in the fields specifically described in the agreement and the statute.

Many matters can be regulated with the help of advisory relationships or long-term, bilateral contracts, or contracts entered into by many organizations. We can imagine a situation in which such contracts would replace many of the functions of the present associations, taking care of matters dealing with supplying the partners with foreign-exchange funds, or granting credits. And generally, within the framework of such contracts, the flow of capital between the individual phases of production process could be arranged so as to prop up the organizations which require support. Such agreements could also cover foreign partners in order to obtain the funds indispensable for large-scale ventures.

Finally, enterprises or their unions could form companies of a consortium nature, ensuring the inflow of capital for accomplishment of specific goals. As distinct from past ties, these would be primarily forms based on economic interest and at the same time on a clear definition of the partners' responsibility for the results of their own activities and the activities conducted jointly. This type of agreement would be a good way of combining the funds and efforts of producers of complex finished products, such as television sets, automobiles, machine tools and computers. Thus the number of unions based on sector arrangements would be reduced. They would survive only when there is economic justification for them over the long term or where, for example, in the defense industry, special state control is required.

In emphasizing the courses of the long-range process, the theses also describe the conditions for the shaping of organizational structures and state those measures which are immediately essential. These include the enormous job of adapting the civil code to the requirements of the new system for managing the economy and establishing an anti-monopoly body as soon as possible. A procedure must also be designated by which government authorities, such as supervisory councils, are appointed to watch over the agreements which are of infrastructural importance. As early as this year, a review of the legal regulations in effect is to be made in order to simplify the formation of small enterprises.

We have selected only some of the problems described in the extensive document. Many matters will still be the subject of discussion and professional reports, but many issues are already within grasp. Although making the economy more efficient is a long-term process, this does not mean that we must talk about it only in the future tense. The needs stemming from the new tendencies in technical progress, or the needs of foreign trade and coproduction, require that the funds and resources of enterprises be combined, and a flexible organization can facilitate this. That is why the perfecting of structures in the economy and the state is regarded as support for the second stage of economic reform.

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**SADOWSKI, ECONOMISTS ADDRESS REFORM AT PRESS CONFERENCE**

Warsaw ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE in Polish No 15, 12 Apr 87 p 11

[Article by M.K. [Marzena Kowalska]: "What is the Second Stage of the Reform Supposed To Be"]

[Text] People other than those professionally engaged in the management of the national economy at various levels are asking themselves this question, including the mass of consumers, especially in view of the recent price increases. The lively discussion then about it should not surprise us. At a press conference at the Government Press Bureau Prof Zdzislaw Sadowski, president of the Polish Economic Society and the recently named chairman of the Economic Advisory Council, shared his reflections on this subject.

In Prof Sadowski's opinion, the ambiguity of the second stage of the reform (a term he does not like) derives from a misunderstanding of the sense and essence of the complicated reform process which is introducing a new logic to the operation of the economy. Its essence is different from the traditional conception of the plan and market in socialism and is depends largely on the independence of the enterprises. The second stage denotes, in his opinion, an acceleration of the achievement of the goals outlined 6 years ago; for although there have been significant changes, they have, however, not been deep enough nor broad enough.

Work on the conception of the second stage of the reform is continuing. It is concentrating primarily on finding approaches to the above mentioned new logic, and thus on finding answers not to the question how much do we wish to achieve but to the question in what way and with what methods do we wish to achieve it.

Among the items Prof Sadowski mentioned as being of particular interest the first is economic stability, emphasizing that price increases, though necessary, are not the only instrument for achieving it.

Stability is one of the essential prerequisites for the development of entrepreneurship. Particular attention should be devoted to awakening and developing it in all sectors of the economy, especially since it can contribute to the demonopolization of the economy. Structural changes in the economy present a broad field for action. They can be accomplished by opening

the market to new units but also by quickly eliminating inefficient and ineffective producers. We must, however, systematically observe the principle of enterprises self-financing, which should contribute to giving the banking system an active role. The transformation of the central economic administration is also important; the situation of the founding bodies also requires new, bold measures.

Andrzej Wroblewski, a member of the Secretariat of the Reform Commission and director of the working group on regulative systems of the Planning Commission, spoke more broadly about the innovative ideas for measures for particular areas. These are some of the many proposals that are contained in the document on the second stage of the reform prepared by the Secretariat of the Reform Commission and discussed by the Economic Reform Commission and the Economic Advisory Council, among others.

Stabilizing the market is to eliminate the perpetually ineffective enterprises through bankruptcy. The elimination of intermediary firms in turnover not involved in obligatory mediation is to reduce reserve stocks and shorten the turnover time for goods. It is also anticipated that the removal of administrative limitations on rationing, prices, and product lines should contribute to a broadening of market mechanisms in some areas, especially in the electro-machine and light industries, in the same manner as the fruit and vegetable market where competition already dominates.

The increase in the role of prices, both their level and structure, in stabilizing the market has not been concealed. Subsidies will be limited, and the rules governing them will be changed to favor subsidies for objects rather than for producing subjects and subsidies will be addressed to the most needy. In other words, the conception of "subsidize the purchaser and not the producer" is gaining approval.

The removal of limitations in joining partners is to increase the independence and entrepreneurship of the enterprises. Previously, much depended on the founding bodies, usually the ministry. The simplification of bookkeeping and statistics is to support the small enterprises, and it is to remove one of the barriers to their development and thus to a variety of forms of units operating within our economy. The conceptions of facilitating the creation of various forms of partnerships, even ones with private capital, especially within innovative enterprises, is to serve similar purposes.

The use of bonds, including sales to physical persons, is to stimulate the horizontal flow of material and financial resources. In this connection, the proposal to increase the use of stock companies and the possibility of issuing shares to employees, which with self-management would be another way to activate the employees, deserve attention.

Director Wroblewski's comments indicate that major changes are in the offing for the banking system. For example, there are proposals to exclude the General Savings Bank from the Nation Bank of Poland and to create a system of communal banks, for example, which would involve a return to the conception of communal ownership.

There would also be an increase in the economic independence of the national councils, who would finance more of their expenditures from their own resources and one of the methods of supporting them would be giving them a greater local share in taxes, particularly the income tax.

There are grand intentions for the transformation of the financial and tax systems. It is anticipated that a general personal income tax independent of the place of employment and source will be instituted, and in the sphere of turnover there will be a general tax on value added and the turnover tax will be eliminated. The fundamental principle is to resign from individualized tax exemptions and rate levels. Lowering the rate of income tax is also being considered.

There are many proposals for the new conception of the founding bodies. Previously the branch and sector ministries have performed this function. They have not performed their role well, frequently contributing to special interests. As was stated during the conference, there are many proposals to exclude the function of founding bodies from the state administrative bodies. Some have pointed to institutions of a banking nature; others, to the Ministry of Finance; still others have proposed civic organizations or the enterprises themselves.

Legislation, which is also to be put into order as part of the so-called second stage, was also subject to harsh criticism. It is planned that in the course of the next two years there will be a review of the legal acts regulating the operation of the economy which would remove the contradictions with the principles of the reform and limit the number of regulations in acts of a lower order. Where possible there would be an attempt to include some regulations in the laws in order to reduce the amount of delegation.

The long proposed institutional changes in the legal sphere are to be implemented in the second stage of the reform. The introduction of economic courts to replace the State Economic Arbitration is anticipated. This would involve changes in the civil code that should be adapted to the need of turnover throughout the economy.

The measures of the second stage of the reform cannot avoid problems of foreign trade. The economy, as Prof Z. Sadowski noted, should take on an export-oriented profile. This requires disciplinary actions, and the most important issue is to increase the competitiveness of Polish exports and to strengthening the złoty. The proposed changes in the operation of the economy beginning with the stimulation of entrepreneurship through to the institutional changes should serve this purpose. As Director Wroblewski noted there will be an attempt to activate the use of existing instruments: joint ventures, direct cooperation within the CEMA, export subsidies. Among the issues that require quick action is the facilitation of the awarding of concessions, especially the removal of limitations of the direction of turnover or its objects. This is one of many examples of actions that could provide quick effects, i.e. initiative.

The majority of undertaking...re calculated in years, although emergency measures cannot be ruled out due to social reactions, as Marek Holdakowski,

director of the Economic Section of the PZPR Central Committee, and Tadeusz Nowicki, deputy chairman of the Central Party Revision Commission, observed. Long-term transformations associated with the introduction of the economic logic mentioned in the opening remarks must be supported by emergency actions that remove diseconomies, indifference, non-sense, and bureaucracy. Together they will constitute a common current of changes in the economy, that will promote the crossing of the "critical mass threshold" both in the area of the operation of the economic and financial mechanisms and in the sphere of social awareness.

13021

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**ECONOMIC SOCIETY REVIEWS 'SECOND STAGE' REFORM PLANS**

Warsaw ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE in Polish No 15, 12 Apr 87 p 2

[Article by Marzena Kowalska: "Not Just Mechanisms"]

[Text] The temperature of the discussion on the economic reform has risen during the last few weeks. One need only recall the debate at the Reform Commission or the Advisory Economics Council. The Polish Economic Society, which is determining its position on the reform of the economic system and the needs of economic policy, is actively participating in this discussion.

Work on the position paper is nearly finished. Soon these materials will be published. The proposed improvements and supplements to the fourth version of the document were announced during the discussion held at the meeting of the Executive Board and Chief Council of the Polish Economic Society on 3 April, in which Premier Zbigniew Messner participated.

**Time for a Breakthrough**

As Doc Zbigniew Madej mentioned in his opening comments, the second stage of the economic reform is a broad theoretical current which will surely be taken up by the economists' congress to be held in Krakow this fall. During the last four or five years, in Z. Madej's opinion, there has been a halt in research. Just the reverse of what has happened in the other socialist countries, where events have moved so quickly, that they could soon eclipse the accomplishments of the Polish economists who have led the way since the middle of the 1950's. Theoretical consideration and the equally important aspect of application are all the more vital since we are witnessing a breakthrough on the scale of the one in the 1920's and 1930's in the capitalist economies, when the primary economic concepts and the conception of the economy underwent fundamental transformation. These initial remarks gave the discussion a broader range. It proceeded in two directions: first considerations of the philosophy and idea of the economic reform and second application. Nevertheless, the first predominated because of the proposed position paper, which says near the beginning that: "it does not pretend to present a diagnostic evaluation or normative postulates in a detailed instrumental manner," but without avoiding particular recommendations, it refers to existing studies by scientific centers.

The proposal presented states that "the development of the Polish economy in 1982-86 should, despite some achievements, be regarded as inadequate both from the point of view of the effectiveness of economic system and in the face of the challenges of the epoch."

The second stage of the reform should be a jumping off point for qualitative, deep changes in the conditions of economic operations at all levels and in all cross-sections. The prerequisite for success is, however, an ideological and conceptual breakthrough in the central economic bodies, the final surmounting of stereotypes of non-market centralized economies. The principal thought of the systemic political and economic actions should be the liberalization of economic life and the sharpening of the conditions of economic operations. In other words, a far-reaching freedom in decisionmaking joined with an unwavering responsibility for economic operations.

The authors of the report distinguished several areas and problems requiring particular attention. They are restructuring, an opening to the world and foreign economic relations, and intensification of market supplies.

Among the major tasks of the present stage are stabilizing the economy and controlling inflation, substantially increasing economic efficiency, and making essential changes in the structure of the economic capacity. However, only comprehensive systemic changes and the creation of new economic relations, capable of freeing creative energy, will make all this possible. These changes constitute a departure from state management of the economy in favor of independent, largely indirectly managed economic processes. They should stress the workers' and local self-managements' role, restore the natural logic of relations between goods and money, and energize market mechanisms to promote stability and compel efficiency.

Thus as the proposal states, it is necessary to reject the ballast of mistaken theories and views that equate central planning with central management, interpreting money, prices, or wages in a simplified manner and identifying expenditures with results.

Among the most important problems mentioned were changes to remove sector and branch management and to strengthen the position of the independent, self-financing, and self-managing enterprise. The second stage of the reform should, according to the authors, quickly compel the use of reserves, the optimal allocation of innovations to promote economic stability, a surplus of results over costs, and rapid adaptation and restructuring. The changes must include all the elements of the economic system from the legal structure to the institutional and organizational structure of jurisdiction and decisionmaking powers, the supply system, market relations and prices, distribution and wages, to economic performance and its taxation.

In particular, according to the authors of the proposal, there is much to be done in the supply system, which is the main area of temporary measures, maintenance of regulation, and infringement of market rules. They propose resigning from these forms and introducing market mechanisms. The liberalization of prices associated with these steps can more safely control these parameters than can official changes. The modification of the relations

between goods and money is a prerequisite for activating socialist entrepreneurship, for promoting expansion from below and optimization, and for cheaply restructuring the economy.

Among the important efforts to be undertaken by the central state authorities is a reassessment of the social and economic goals of the second half of the 1980's in terms of the reform mechanisms in order to ensure greater coordination between them.

#### The Reform an Effort in Constitutional Order

Opinions on the proposed report varied. Approval for the tone and direction of the analysis presented by the authors predominated. The discussion, however, revealed several faults in it.

A number of discussants developed the idea expressed by Z. Madej, who presented the document, that the reform must be viewed more as a constitutional undertaking than as a set of mechanisms and instruments. Prof Jan Mujzel recalled the comprehensive approach to reform that dominated in the stormy discussion of 1980-81. In his opinion, both the document on the second stage prepared by the Secretariat of the Reform Commission and the position paper of the Polish Economics Society lack a program for transforming the system in a democratic direction, an essential element, and they both contain a technocratic distortion.

Doc Tadeusz Kowalik noted a similar weakness in the proposal. According to him the document's suffers from its silence on the subject of the threats to the reform that inhere in, among other things, the dogmatic and undemocratic personnel policy.

Some raised objections to the segmental approach to economic problems and called for comprehensive reform. In the opinion of Doc Cezary Jozefiak, the proposal of the Secretariat of the Reform Commission is burdened with this sin. Neither they nor the authors of the Society's position paper have avoided it. In his opinion, it is risky to separate out areas supposedly more or less susceptible to the reform mechanisms from the organism of the national economy. The rigor of the mechanisms should apply to industry producing consumer goods and capital goods.

J. Mujzel dealt with this thread more broadly, especially with the risk of the branch and object approach to segmentation of the economy. However much, in the professor's opinion, the idea of segmentation is a major achievement of the discussion of the reform, for it recognizes variation in economic operations, it has been used in an oversimplified manner. There is a tendency to use it with arbitrary criteria avoiding economic criteria that could lead to a departure from the decisive, radical measures the second stage of the reform should introduce.

Social interests were the basic premise for distinguishing branches susceptible to reform (agriculture, consumption articles, municipal services, and housing) in the Society's position paper. It is extremely important to gain society's approval for the reform. But the ranks of the active

supporters of reform are shrinking, and surveys show that only about 10 percent of the respondents believe in its success.

"We are faced with the loss of society's trust in the reform, and even the loss of trust in the socialist economy, in its ability to overcome the crisis in the present system of social and organizational relationships. Without regaining this trust we will not move toward a new economic model," said Prof Bronislaw Miszewski.

A step which could help restore confidence and help overcome the climate of frustration is radically remodeling of the economic center. According to Prof Witold Andruszkiewicz the proposals in this area in the economists' position paper are very humble. Prof Zdzislaw Sadowski formulated it more astutely saying that the reform of the economy and the socio-political changes are mutually interdependent.

Zbigniew Messner devoted much attention to this issue in his speech at the end of the meeting. He admitted that the center frequently is mentioned as the chief obstacle to reform. Some of the steps taken could provoke such an assessment although they derive from the existing limitations of the economy, chiefly shortages of supplies. Nevertheless, a group of experts are conducting intense work (independent of the Commission for the Review of Organizational Structures) on the transformation the center's operations. This is an unusually import undertaking from the point of view of society's psychology.

Dr Stanislaw Bagdzinski noted that regaining society's support for the reform has become more difficult now than ever, and only concrete action, speaking the language of details without generalizations can help. This is particularly important, especially now, when society equates the second stage of the reform with price increases, as Prof Bronislaw Byrski said. But social resistance to price increases is great. And this aspect of the problem must be taken into account in looking for new ways to attain stability. The Polish Economic Society, as Z. Madej reminded everyone, has always stood for restoring stability with the use a variety of instruments. Prices are only one of many.

Doc Grzegorz Kolodko noted, however, that market equilibrium is only a derivative of global stability. Prof Teodor Kramer noted that the policy of achieving stability is dominated by the very traditional approach of price and supply. But, in his opinion, the 1970's show that even the greatest growth in supply does not favor equilibrium. To be sure, supply is a necessary condition but it is not a sufficient one for achieving equilibrium. The market is an interaction of a number of elements, and we must act on it in a comprehensive manner, including broad access to various subjects and forms of ownership and demonopolizing the structures so as to be able to achieve global stability. The belief in the creation of oases of stability is a delusion.

Prof Maciej Perczynski presented some theses thoroughly. According to him, the position paper neglects the transformation of the structure of a multisystem economy. This, however, requires a clear approach to the role of private capital in our economy.

The role of the private sector is one of a number of socially difficult and pregnant constitutional issues. There are others: the range of group ownership, the interpretation of the constitutional right to work, the premises of social policy, etc. Many questions of principle require answers, as Prof Zofia Morecka stated. The second stage of the reform is to be a qualitative change in the philosophy of the economy. But the economists are avoiding these questions which, in her opinion, as the proposed position paper shows.

Instrumentation of the Reform drew only slight attention from the discussants at the Economists' House. Doc Madej's opening comment that temporary measures need to be rehabilitated aroused some controversy. In his opinion, these issues have been neglected, and a desire to final measures has hidden them. Z. Morecka only apparently opposed this thesis, saying that each temporary measure must lead to a clear final point and its introduction should be supported with arguments of its usefulness.

Among the temporary measures, the most enduring appear to be rationing although there is general agreement that it should be liquidated. For most areas of the economy, rationing and its associated problems have become the most important problem. Thus the position paper treats the problem too briefly. This is a dangerous gap in the paper, J. Mujzel stated. He proposed a parametrization of rationing decisions and marketizing them which would make it possible to eliminate arbitrariness in this area.

This is not the only gap noted in the position paper during the discussion. Prof Aleksander Lukaszewicz accused its authors of overly restricting themselves to economic issues in the narrow sense of the term and in effect only to those connected with the operation of industry. But, in his opinion, the budget and municipal services require broader treatment, for they received only negligible attention.

In the opinion of Prof Stanislaw Raczkowski, foreign trade requires broader treatment. However important enterprises are for the development of exports (and the authors of the paper devoted most of their attention to them), our contacts at high levels should be broadened and extended to areas other than the debt and should attempt to remove all existing obstacles to international trade.

Prof Urszula Plowiec proposed a concept of an export-oriented economy; for as she stated, the stimulus to develop exports should be the security of the country and overcoming the regression in civilization and not just paying the debt.

The discussants found many other gaps in the proposed position paper. In the opinion of some, the problems of employment, trade, and regional conditions of economic development were poorly presented.

But as Doc Zofia Pawlicka correctly noted, the paper is supposed to embody the economists' opinion of the second stage, and it cannot be too broad and deal with everything. Many observed that it is an ideological document that soon will be distributed and promoted. It will be one of the important elements in

developing the so-called social infrastructure of the reform. In addition to the economists the self-managements who are a natural part of the reform are its strong ally. As many discussants recalled, they protested loudly against the revisions to the 11 reform laws that would have crucially infringed on them; they can decisively influence the rationalization of the struggle for the distribution of the national income among the various pressure groups.

Premier Zbigniew Messner replied to a number of the problems raised during the discussion. He stated that the second stage of the reform is the next phase in the reform of the economic system. It must take a critical attitude toward previous achievements but it cannot reject them. There have been mistakes and departures from the final model, but now it is time to make corrections. Both the position paper of the Polish Economic Society and the proposal of the Economic Reform Commission provide a vision of radical changes before 1990. However, the breakthrough expected should occur in the course of two or three years. Here he agreed with the discussants who called for a greater democratization of economic life as a prerequisite for the success of the intentions, although he admitted that this requires answers to crucial questions on the content, limits, and costs of such democratization. Investigations of equal intensity of both the final vision and the paths to it are essential. Thus, in his opinion, the documents of both the Society and the Secretariat of the Reform Commission supplement one another and are equal.

13021  
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**SHORTCOMINGS OF GOVERNMENT ORDERS IN PLANNING SYSTEM VIEWED**

Warsaw ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE in Polish No 13, 29 Mar 87 p 4

[Article by Tadeusz Smuga: "Not Bad, But Badly-Used, Instruments"]

[Text] Government orders, applied in economic practice since 1983, were aimed at satisfying socioeconomic priority needs, including the flow of particularly scarce materials and products to the market. This was supposed to be an instrument which would supplement other instruments while respecting the freedom of decisionmaking in enterprises. The form of implementation is a contract, freely entered into by a commodity sales organization, authorized by the central management organ, and an enterprise, in return for a guaranteed flow of raw and other materials and sales of the manufactured products.

The experience of the first stage of reform indicates that government orders have not, to a large degree, performed the functions ascribed to them. Supply guarantees were not maintained (during 1983-1985 the priority groups absorbed over half of the supplies), in some assortment groups (e.g., steel), as much as 90 percent. The contracts, most of which were for amounts below those envisaged in the national plan, were not fulfilled anyway (e.g., in 1985 only 43.5 percent of the contracts were fulfilled in the planned amounts). Interestingly, the more the contracts "guaranteed" the fulfillment of the government orders plan, the lower the degree to which they were fulfilled. This would indicate that the contracts, in many cases, were fictional. The effectiveness competitions, in connection with the enterprises' monopoly position and the higher number of orders in relation to production capacity, were not an incentive.

**Reasons for Failure**

What determined the fact, therefore, that government orders continue to be one of the main nonmarket instruments of allocation of production factors and what determined their ineffectiveness in implementing the decisions of the national plan?

The causes were inherent in the system of national planning of government orders.

In accordance with the law on planning, we are dealing with implementation of the principle of the separateness of the planning by the central management organs (the plan for the national economy) and the organizations in the real sphere (the plan for the enterprises). The enterprises were to prepare plans for their own operations independently and in accordance with their own needs. The conformance of the enterprises' operations with the provisions of the national plan was to be obtained through the use of government orders. A list of these should be made after identifying socioeconomic needs on the national level, through independent (not regional) examination. On the one hand, this requires correct information about actual needs, and on the other hand, it requires the broad commitment of society in setting the targets of the national plan.

Based on an analysis of how government orders functioned during 1983-1986, we can hazard the statement that the above conditions, to a large degree, were not met. That portion of the national plan which involved government orders was primarily the result of the planning dialogue conducted between the Planning Commission and the sector-branch ministries and other ministries responsible for the flow of producer goods (ministry of foreign trade, ministry of domestic trade and services), and the sector-branch structures prevailed.

#### Phases

From the perspective of 1987, we can distinguish two subperiods in the functioning of government orders: the years 1983-1985, when they appeared to have a single-year character, and the period since 1986, when in addition to the orders for 1 year, orders for 3-year periods were introduced. But from the standpoint of planning, this was of no real significance because both the 1-year and the multiyear orders were planned the same way.

Work on the government order plan for materials and products for the following year began relatively early, at the beginning of the second quarter of a given year. Such an earlier beginning was supposed to make it easier for enterprises to make their plans and perform an informational function, guiding the enterprise plans to conform with the orders decided upon in the national plan.

Of course, this would be reasonable if the individual parts of the hierarchical organizational structure were not actively involved in the selection of materials and products which were not to be covered by government orders. But this was exactly the opposite and irrespective of the phase of the planning work, and there were two of these phases: preparation and drafting.

The first phase was action on the line: Planning Commission--sector-branch ministries--associations--enterprises.

The Planning Commission called upon the sector-branch ministries to propose groups of materials and products which should be covered by government orders. These ministries consulted with enterprises (in those subsectors where associations functioned, through them) and sent the necessary data--in

accordance with the "top-level planning" principle--to the Planning Commission.

In the second phase, which consisted of formulating a draft plan, we had to deal with competition between the sector-branch ministries and the Planning Commission. Obviously, the former strived to cover the largest possible number of proposals with orders and allocate the largest amounts of foreign exchange to implement these orders. For example, in 1985, the ministries submitted over 200 items to be included in government orders for materials and products (compared to the 115 which were finally included in the national annual plan). To accept all of this proposals would require an additional \$450 million for imports from the capitalist countries (in addition to centrally financed import), compared to \$223 million allocated for this purpose in the national plan.

These competitions were crowned by a pertinent Council of Ministers resolution on government orders for materials and products for a given year (or years).

As soon as the resolution appeared, a reverse process began. The Planning Commission sent information to the Ministry, Office of Materials and Fuels Management, the sector-branch ministries, and the other interested ministries, on how the orders will be implemented and what foreign exchange has been allocated for imports from the capitalist countries. In turn, the sector-branch ministries informed--through associations or directly--the executors of the orders. The Office of Materials and Fuels Management designated sales offices authorized to enter into government contracts.

#### Criteria

What criteria did the Planning Commission employ in choosing among the proposals submitted by the interested ministries?

We can distinguish two types of criteria: as closely as can be determined, official, formal criteria, and completely discretionary criteria. Nevertheless, even the former had an element of randomness inherent in them. For example, in making up a list of orders for 1985, the criteria were as follows:

--Assurance of production of materials and products conducive to technical progress, savings of raw and other materials, improvement in availability of producer goods, transportation and communication;

--Assurance of production of only those materials and products whose growth will make it easier to obtain raw and other materials, imported or domestic;

--Need for continuity of orders for materials and products which, despite the fact that they have previously been covered by government orders, are still in short supply, and discontinuing orders for those materials and products of which production has already reached a satisfactory level;

--Assurance of production of those materials and products whose shortage has restricted the development of production in many fields of the economy

(multiyear orders), market products, and those whose production should, in a relatively short time, meet requirements (1-year orders).

The completely discretionary criteria were various kinds of compulsions on the part of interested sector-branch ministries. This organ, which had a stronger position in the organizational structure, had a decisively greater influence on the selection of materials and products which should be covered by government orders. The position of the parent organs was that regardless of the materials potential, the broadest possible area of the economy should "fall under" government orders.

Such action appears to be warranted. In view of the lack of material production factors and the inability to employ--while the economy is being balanced--instruments which are typical (in this case, prices were not the basis for the selections made by enterprises), actions taken by enterprises and their subsector representatives were directed towards introducing offered production into government orders. This guaranteed, if only in part, supply preferences.

Let us add that the criteria described above were not formulated unequivocally and created a large margin for freedom (manipulation). This selection of criteria was probably determined by the number of functions which were assigned by government orders. For example, the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services, responsible for the availability of market consumer goods, tried to persuade the Planning Commission to cover as many consumer products as possible with government orders, which was supposed to automatically eliminate the shortages of these products on the market.

#### The New and the Old

Was a government order planning system which functioned like this a reformed system? The answer to this question is a definite "no." This was essentially a system similar to the planning which took place in the command-directive system.

This is borne out primarily by the fact that despite the application of economic reform, a competition is taking place between the central management organ and the enterprise representatives, or the sector-branch ministries. In the command-directive system, the goal of such competition was to maximize the outlay-result quotient.

There is no doubt that from the standpoint of planned reform measures, we should not indulge in such competition. Our goals--in this case, government orders--should be established primarily on the basis of independent information from organizations or their subsector representatives. Second, they should be implemented solely on the basis of lateral relations (contracts). Meanwhile, a "new" competition in planning government orders was conducted and, just as in the command-directive system, its final result involved two basic issues, namely the minimization of the tasks which should be included in the government orders, and the maximization of the indispensable funds (especially the foreign exchange) for their implementation.

Measures aimed at embracing the largest possible range of production (enterprises) with government orders played a priority role in the behavior of the sector-branch ministries. This was supposed to somehow automatically guarantee the means for implementation. In other words, if there was no direct connection between the government orders and the guaranteed supply of the necessary scarce means of production, there would probably be no pressure from the ministries. It would also make no difference to the enterprises whether their production was covered by government orders or not. Especially since the orders, to a certain degree, tie the enterprise to the hierarchical organizational structure (e.g., insofar as inspections of implementation are concerned).

#### Symbiosis Despite Distrust

Implementation of the imperative part of the national plan in the form of government orders was different than when traditional allocating directives were employed. There was a unique symbiosis of free contract relations and allocation of funds, in which the section-branch ministries played a decisive part. As a matter of fact, the ministries allocated foreign exchange funds for each contract separately, through an individual procedure, and also checked the implementation of the government contracts.

But let us add that in such a procedure it was not so much a matter of actually meeting the demand for raw and other materials and foreign exchange, as it was a matter of being able to obtain the official right to compete for them. Refusal constituted an accurate explanation of the failure to fulfill the production required in the order, and this was also a good argument in competing for different types of tax reliefs which were granted by the central management organs.

In a situation of imbalance, from the enterprise's standpoint it is much better to have a guaranteed flow of supplies, even without coverage, than to have nothing. Because in this case responsibility for failure to produce was shifted from the enterprises to the central organs of management (those who held the funds).

But let us call attention to the fact that for the functioning of the economy, the consequences of such a behavior are much broader. Covering more and more groups of materials and products with government orders makes it rather impossible to control the selections made by the actual organizations through the use of characteristic instruments. Due to the shortage of means of production, administrative instruments play a decisive role and it is they who really decide how the enterprises function.

In planning government orders, the organizational units became the source of information concerning production capability and the technical and economic conditions of production, which in this concrete case expressed themselves in the form of the raw and other materials essential to produce the specified products. What was the relationship of the central management organs to this information?

The central management organs approached the information about the enterprises' technical and economic conditions of production with great distrust, just as under the command-directive system. This applied to both the number of specific government orders reflected in the national plan, as well as to the assurance that the material factors of production, particularly foreign exchange for supplementary import from the capitalist countries, will be provided.

The question of planning government orders for materials and products for 3-year periods still remains to be discussed. Let us say that there has been no change in this area. The same as the 1-year plans, they were planned on the basis of proposals made by the sector-branch ministries. Despite the fact that government orders are supposed to extend the time frame of enterprise operations in this area, the bureaucratized system for implementing supply priorities, especially in relation to supplementary import from the capitalist countries, contradicts this. Just as with 1-year orders, it is done--despite the fact that the orders cover more than a year--in 1-year periods, in an individual and discretionary way, as something incidental to the government orders entered into.

What does this examination of the second stage of reform show? There is no doubt the the system for central planning of government orders should be basically changed. First, it must be made free of the influence of the parochial interests of the individual subsectors. Second, the scope of the orders should be limited, which would permit lateral ties to be regulated to a greater degree. In this context, a critical assessment should be made of the measures contained in the law which define--somewhat anticipatorily--the functioning of the economy during the second of stage of reform, and which create the possibility that the administration will impose the duty of entering into a government agreement, because this will additionally limit the freedom of enterprises to make decisions.

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**INDUSTRIAL ROBOT PRODUCTION PLANS**

Marszaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 13 May 87 pp 1,2

[Report by Zbigniew Siwik: "A Family of Polish Robots"]

[Text] The idea of a Polish robotics industry, reinforced by the purchase of a license to produce robots, originated 10 years ago, and as many such ideas at that time, was not implemented for a long time.

But the technological documentation, imported in 1977 from one of the best world companies, the Swedish ASEA, did not gather dust. Polish engineers, seeing that the chances of a rapid beginning of licensed production were not very good, tried the entire time to update the design, on paper. It is only because of this post-licensing work that we can now start to produce a Polish robot, or actually, an entire family of them..

For the time being we intend to manufacture three types of robots. The first, with a low carrying capacity (to 6 kg), and two larger ones able to lift up to 60 and 90 kg. The smallest one will have the highest positioning accuracy, i.e., execution of motions. It will be able to assemble parts with an accuracy of up to two-tenths of a millimeter. The accuracy of the larger robots will not be much worse--four-tenths of a millimeter.

Thanks to this precision, diversity of lifting capacity, and the latest control technology (may it not fail), consisting of a 16-bit microprocessor, these robots may be used in various industries. Following the example of the precursors of robotics throughout the world--Japan, the United States, Sweden and Italy--the robots will first be installed in the automobile industry for body-welding, assembling and painting, in the machinery industry as feeders and manipulators operating in conjunction with electronically controlled machine tools, and in the textile and mining industries to replace human labor on jobs which are particularly strenuous and dangerous.

No less interesting than the robots themselves is the idea of establishing something like an "All-Poland Robot Production District." The decisionmakers came to the conclusion that such a sensitive area of the economy as robotics should have strong and stable coproduction ties. The expansion of robotics by one--even the best--producer, will not make it possible to begin and expand production quickly, nor will it permit rapid and flexible changes in models.

That is why the idea of manufacturing robots in Warsaw's HYDOMAT--whose recently-deceased director, Edmund Nowak, for many years conducted a fierce battle not only to create conditions for the manufacture of ASEA robots in his factories, but in general for the understanding and goodwill of the decisionmakers, economists, managers, and engineers for the idea of robotics--must be rejected.

The general contractor for the production of robots, and especially the microprocessor controls for them, will be Hera-ZAP in Ostrow Wielkopolski. The manufacturer of the mechanical parts of the robot will be the well-known Ciegielski Factories in Poznan. The contractor for the aluminum castings will be SPOMASZ in Bydgoszcz, and the bearings will be made by OBR-Iaskra in Kielce. Only the robot motors will be made in Warsaw, and more specifically in Miedzylesie, where Experimental Plant No 1 of the EMA Electronics Institute is located. Contrary to appearances, PONAR-BIPROM in Zabrze will have one of the most difficult tasks. It will serve as contractor for the investment ventures, general supplier of machines and equipment, and the completion of robot applications, i.e., the robots' operations in conjunction with the machines of the industry in which they are being used.

The idea of coproduction is very flexible because it arose in the midst of disputes and under the pressure of many doubts. It is assumed, for example, that if the ambitious plant in Ostrow Wielkopolski cannot cope with the pressure of the tasks, some of them can be taken over by the Ciegielski Factories. This alternative solution was based on the opinion of Hera-ZAP's factory council, which contrary to the opinion of the management, expressed strong fears as to whether the plant is up to the new tasks.

Ciegielski-- which for now has stopped producing only the multiradial drilling machine in order to make space for the robots--is ready to start production on machining centers which are controlled by an electronic system similar to that of the robots. Control is the biggest problem in Polish automation. Similar control in robots and centers will make it possible to make flexible production systems out of this equipment, in which man will fulfill only a control function.

Thus 3 years after the Government Presidium's decision to develop and apply automation and robotics, a decision which affirmed the "Program for the Development of Robot Production," in addition to robots we can expect to see a thorough restructuring of the core of Polish industry: Instead of drilling machines, robots; unified microprocessor control, which we do not have today even for lathes; competition and cooperation between Ciegielski and the Mechanicy Lathe Factory in Pruszkow in the manufacture of machining centers; the possibility of completing flexible production systems; and the modernization of several most important industries.

In 1992, 500 robots will be produced. Enterprises have submitted initial orders for several years ahead. The possibilities of export to socialist countries are unlimited. But it is time to think about updating the design and earning foreign exchange from exports to the dollar sphere. Maybe we should go into partnership with ASEA. This would provide us access to the latest technology and a foreign-exchange sales market. Without this it is difficult to think seriously about self-financing the further expansion of Polish robotics.

**CHANGES IN PRODUCER GOODS MANAGEMENT SYSTEM OUTLINED**

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA (REFORMA GOSPODARCZA supplement No 98 pp 1,2) in Polish  
26 Feb 87

[Article by Prof Czeslaw Skowronek, undersecretary of State in the Office of Materials and Fuel Management: "Directions of Changes in the Supply System"]

[Text] Operation of the supply system in 1986 proceeded with the arrangements included in the [economic] reform concept. Resolution No 124 of the Council of Ministers adopted in July 1985 set basic guidelines and outlined the organization of supply management for 1986 through 1990. Therefore, basic arrangements have now become stable. Also, it was assumed that the scope of rationing will be reduced and regular market links will be extended as the situation improves.

Prior to presenting the basic changes in the arrangements of the supply system introduced last year, I would like to discuss briefly basic features of the operation of this system in the last year.

Last year, the supply system operated in an environment of acute quantitative limitations. At the same time, considerable overfulfillment of the plan, especially in industry, coupled with limited supplies caused strains and disproportions in the materials supply. I will quote the following basic statistics to demonstrate this phenomenon. The supply of raw and other materials and fuels for production in the national economy did not exceed 2 percent. At the same time, the national income last year increased by 5 percent compared to 1985, whereas industrial product grew by 4.4 percent. Comparing these statistics indicates the relative scope of reduction in consumption. It was greater than the plan called for. However, it should be stressed that above-the-plan growth of production caused a depletion of reserves for many groups of materials, which jeopardizes the continuity of production this year. The underfulfillment of import plans for the 2nd payments area [capitalist countries] made a negative impact on the supply processes. Imports of some materials (aluminium, rubber) were particularly small.

All of these phenomena were a destabilizing influence on supply processes. This is part of the reason why the supply processes are drastically disrupted in an environment of pronounced shortages, insufficient and fluctuating

supplies, reduced or depleted reserves and small balance reserves. In their turn, these phenomena are interpreted as showing that the supply system is operating improperly, that it is inefficient and causes disruptions in production. Even the best systemic arrangements are not able to ensure the efficiency of actual processes, given the disequilibrium and lack of reserves. This is why we should keep in mind the conditions under which individual systemic solutions are used when we estimate their adequacy.

This is the most general description of the phenomena taking place in actual supply processes last year.

#### Basic Changes in the Current Year

At the same time, work on evaluating the efficiency and expediency of the arrangements in place proceeded last year. While the basic features of the supply system have remained, certain changes and modifications were made, which took effect at the beginning of this year.

The following changes deserve particular mention:

- a considerable reduction in the scope of mandatory brokerage, which affords greater opportunity for flexible links between producers and customers and also increases their responsibility for sales and supply,
- cancellation of centralized allocation of transportation vehicles and equipment and introduction, in its stead, of mandatory brokerage, which is a more flexible form,
- use of the institution of government orders to manage supply processes,
- making more specific arrangements in supply preferences for export production,
- reduction in the scope of preemption by materials management units in repurchases of materials acquired by consumers for priority purposes,
- an increase in the role of contracts in materials turnover.

These are only the most important of the changes made, which we will discuss in detail.

All of the above changes are steps in "approaching" the target arrangements outlined in "The Directions of Economic Reform," i.e. equilibrium in the market of the means of production. Let us recall that resolution No. 115 of the Council of Ministers dated 28 July 1986 on government orders and operational programs had already considerably reduced the extent of rationing in supply turnover. It had also cancelled allocation of construction equipment and transportation vehicles. The uniform text of resolution No. 124 of the Council of Ministers dated 15 July 1985 on the guidelines for and management of the processes of material and technical supply in 1986 through 1990 with appendices, published in today's REFORMA GOSPODARCZA supplement,

contains the entirety of arrangements currently in effect in the supply sphere.

In the context of these arrangements, I would like to address only selected issues in supply operations after the first of this year.

#### Supply Preferences

Supply preferences are intended to better provide for the needs of the socio-economic targets which have been acknowledged to be particularly important in the plans for the socio-economic development of our country.

The preferences embrace two basic goals, i.e.

- implementation of government orders and operational programs,
- production of manufactures for subsequent exports.

Besides, just as in past years, there are certain priority sectors, i.e.:

- 1) defense and state security, including state reserves,
- 2) supply to small production enterprises which, by virtue of their statutes, employ the handicapped,
- 3) counteracting the consequences of natural disasters,
- 4) other, e.g. repairs of the Poniatowski overpass and bridge.

It is estimated that priority tasks claim about 40 percent of the entire supply of materials, and for some raw and other materials--as much as the entire available supply.

To date, restrictions on the topical scope of priority goals have not been successful, which is a negative influence on the course of actual supply processes. On many occasions, failure to meet the needs in full, especially due to limited funds for imports, has brought about underfulfillment of programs compared to government orders.

Due to the particular significance of further development of exports, especially of highly upgraded manufactures, more precise arrangements for supply preferences for the export of manufactures have been introduced. There are two basic arrangements in this group of preferences.

The first arrangement is to draw up a list of manufactures earmarked for exports which are guaranteed priority supply. This list is drawn up by the minister of the foreign trade and is coordinated with the chairman of the Planning Commission and the minister of materials and fuel management.

The second arrangement is to draw up a list of enterprises continuously producing manufactures for export, which are granted preferences in acquiring materials covered by mandatory brokerage or furnished within the framework of government orders.

The above arrangements call for some comments. The first question is why the entire production for export has not been granted preferences. The following explains it. In general, production of raw materials, especially those centrally allocated, which are exported, calls for no special supply conditions, whereas the volume of exports is set in central balances and the enterprise cannot decide independently to increase the exports. This would bring about a disruption in the established proportions of allocating output for the needs of the domestic economy and for exports.

As far as the manufactures are concerned, these preferences may be granted vertically (to products) or horizontally (to enterprises). The list of exporting enterprises enjoying preferences, currently being prepared, will primarily include the enterprises with a high share of export production in total output, which justifies the preference. However, if this share is low, the use of special supply preferences would not be justified.

Pro-export arrangements in the economic system, and especially the changes introduced this year, should ensure the maximization of exports. If that is the case, the enterprise should give priority to export production in allocating its resources of materials.

Preferences for exporting enterprises discussed above are carried out on the basis of signed long-term (at least one-year) supply contracts. Units involved in mandatory brokerage of rationed materials and units submitting government orders are under obligation to sign such contracts (this is specifically regulated by article 10 of resolution No. 124).

#### Mandatory Brokerage

Since 1987, a substantial reduction in the scope of mandatory materials brokerage has occurred, from over 90 items in 1986 to 40 items this year. At the same time the number of units with entitlement for mandatory brokerage declined from 29 to 19. This substantial reduction in mandatory brokerage became possible due to, among other things, exempting the materials:

- 1) for which at least a relative equilibrium between supply and demand has been achieved,
- 2) included in government orders,
- 3) used by a small group of customers, as well as in cases where there was no apprehension that the materials will be used for non-priority purposes.

It is very difficult to evaluate supply and demand equilibrium in individual groups of materials. Nonetheless, for all items covered by mandatory brokerage in 1986, the supply and distribution sides of balances were analyzed, the volumes of production, imports and consumption were estimated and, proceeding from this, expected surpluses or shortages possible in 1987 were predicted. This enabled us to eliminate a dozen items from mandatory brokerage. Specifically, it was established that reducing restrictions on turnover is possible if the expected shortage does not exceed 10 percent of

demand. In such instances, the shortage may be offset by reserves on hand, better adjustment of production to the needs of customers and material economies. This should also promote initiative and resourcefulness of enterprises in meeting their needs.

The use of government orders not only in managing the volume and structure of production, but also its distribution, is yet another approach which was used and made it possible to reduce mandatory brokerage by more than 20 percent. The units nominated to submit government orders have been obligated to distribute the materials ordered so as to first meet the material needs for priority goals. These arrangements make it possible to carry out supply processes through horizontal links based on contracts, while maintaining the influence of central organs on the way the resources of materials are distributed.

Finally, exempted from mandatory brokerage are the items used by a narrow group of consumers, which cannot be transferred to other uses because of their technological properties. Steel scrap used in the iron and steel industry, now exempt from mandatory brokerage, is a case in point. The key issue is the proper organization of scrap procurement from consumers, rather than the rationing of its consumption.

Therefore, in view of the above circumstances, it was possible to considerably reduce rationing in supply management.

However, I would like to emphasize strongly that these changes will not effect an immediate improvement in the situation. It should be expected that, at first, enterprises will certainly have many problems meeting their needs for, among other things, the materials exempt from rationing. This should promote corresponding adaptation by both the suppliers and customers.

It should be expected that, given the freedom of sales, manufacturers will boost their production activities and, therefore, the output. In their turn, the customers freed from a single source of procurement or distribution (mandatory brokerage unit) will display more initiative and further penetrate the supply market to meet their needs. Thus, independence in sales should mean independent responsibility for supplies. Simply put, there is no other alternative in this matter. There cannot be economic independence in sales of products while supplies remain guaranteed. After all, if the needs of one enterprise are guaranteed to be met by administrative methods, the independence in product sales for another enterprise should be restricted by the same methods.

#### Distribution of Certain Machines

Beginning this year, central allocation of some groups of construction equipment, tractors and transportation vehicles will be cancelled. Due to a pronounced shortage of these means of production, restrictions on distribution in the form of mandatory brokerage will remain.

In today's supplement REFORMA GOSPODARCZA, we are publishing the guidelines set by the minister of materials and fuel management for the principles and

mode of distributing construction equipment covered by mandatory brokerage, issued pursuant to resolution No. 124 by the Council of Ministers. Similar guidelines on the distribution of transportation vehicles will be set by the minister of transportation. Cancelling allocation while keeping mandatory brokerage is not just a technical change. It means that decision-making on specific distribution of machines and transportation vehicles on the basis of horizontal contractual links will be transferred to the level of economic organizations, i.e. the enterprises entrusted with brokerage responsibilities. These organizations operate in keeping with the established preferences, and the mode of distribution is similar to the distribution of materials. The following have been designated as mandatory brokers:

- 1) "Bumar" Foreign Trade Association - for construction equipment,
- 2) Technical and Trade Enterprise of the Automobile Industry "Polmozbyt" - for transportation vehicles,
- 3) Trade Enterprise for Agricultural Implements "Agroma" - for tractors.

Similarly to the case of distribution of materials, supervisory teams have been set up at the above organizations. Their primary responsibility is to ensure regular operation of distribution and meeting the needs of customers, especially those carrying out priority economic tasks.

#### Other Changes

Preemption rights of mandatory brokerage units in distributing materials procured by customers for priority uses have been considerably curtailed. As a result, the latter can sell such materials to:

- their subcontractors within the framework of cooperation on a contract,
- units from which they order repairs or investment projects,
- schools, school shops, R&D facilities, hospitals, nurseries, day care centers.

Complete elimination of the principle of preemption was not possible at this time due to particularly acute shortages of items rationed. It is believed that the changes made should be a major influence on the flexibility of supply processes.

By a law dated 18 December 1986, the Sejm has entitled the minister of finance to apply subsidies and reductions of official and regulated prices in cases when a long-term contract between the supplier and the customer is signed, with a view to reinforcing long-term contractual links, especially subcontracting. The intention is to create an economic incentive for developing continuous long-term contractual links between suppliers and customers.

I have outlined the most significant changes in the guidelines for supply operations, which took effect at the beginning of this year. All of them are intended to reduce restrictions on distribution, increase the flexibility of supply processes, reinforce the responsibility of suppliers and consumers for distribution and supply.

The status of equilibrium in the supply market still leaves a lot to be desired. The shortage of imports is a particularly important factor in this matter. Due to this, acute shortages of many groups of materials cannot be offset by reserves or increased efficiency of supply processes. In its turn, this causes a failure to comply fully with the guidelines in effect, including supply preferences.

Work on streamlining the operation of the supply system is continuing within the framework of developing the 2nd stage of the economic reform. We are analyzing in depth the development of materials supply and demand until 1990 in order to find new opportunities to eliminate restrictions on the basis of this.

Measures to ensure supply equilibrium should be carried out on three parallel avenues, namely:

- achieving at least the planned rates of growth of raw and other materials' supply from domestic sources and imports,
- reducing the demand by achieving an improvement in the use of raw material and energy resources envisaged by the 5-year plan through the use of all available methods,
- vigorously using the price policy in order to achieve equilibrium in the selected segments of the supply market where such actions may be efficient.

Only the use of all available opportunities to increase supply and reduce demand may mitigate the existing disproportions and improve the course of supply processes.

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CSO: 2600/489

**SKILLED TRADE EXPORT, COOPERATION TO EXPAND**

Warsaw ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE in Polish No 14, 5 Apr 87 p 15

[Text] In 1987 skilled trade export will increase from 8 to 10.5 billion zlotys. This will facilitate long-term cooperation between Polish skilled trade and its counterparts in Hungary, GDR, France, FRG, Austria and Italy.

The increased cooperation between Polish skilled trade and countries abroad can be attributed to direct contacts and bilateral agreements between skilled trade offices. Cooperation with the FRG on this level is especially fruitful. Due to this cooperation Poland is now able to purchase machines and equipment which have been replaced. Deutsche Bank, meanwhile, has guaranteed us credits to export Polish skilled-trade products to the FRG. The opinion in the self-management organs is that cooperation with the FRG will set a pattern and that similar forms will soon be applied in Polish-American relations.

Relations with Austrian skilled trade are developing quite well, particularly as regards application of new techniques and technologies in the construction industry. Thanks to them, a factory will soon be opened up in Poland for the production of roofing materials made by a new, hitherto-unknown, method.

Agreements with French skilled trade are making it easier for the Poles to organize exhibits and participate in fairs in France--in short, to promote crafts products from the other side of the Vistula [River]. On the other hand, cooperation with Hungarian skilled trade concentrates primarily on the improvement of occupational skills, although, here too, consideration is being given to the feasibility of joint ventures on third markets, mainly in the developing countries, and work on use of materials- and energy-efficient methods, particularly in the automotive industry in producing spare parts.

Interest in skilled trade export is heading in a new direction-- Asia: China, North Korea, and especially Afghanistan (an untapped source of raw materials, mainly for the food, leather and gemstone sectors), where three companies will operate. The first, which will produce footwear, will begin its operations as early as the first 6 months of this year. The future of the company producing concentrated juices from Afghan fruits looks very promising. And soon a Polish crafts shop will open up in Kabul, with its counterpart in Warsaw. The Afghan market will be serviced by the newly established--second, in addition to REMEX--crafts foreign-trade company, REMPOL.

## 'POLONIA' FIRM EXHIBIT PROMOTES TRADE WITH USSR

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 16 Apr 87 p 6

[Text] This exhibit is unprecedented. In Exhibition Hall of the USSR Trade Agency in Warsaw on 15 April, leading Polonia firms set up their information booths for several hours, displaying there the goods which in their opinion could find an outlet on the Soviet market.

Tadeusz Kaminski, president of "Inter-Polonia," the Polish-Polonia Industrial and Commercial Chamber, said this first show has a clearly promotional, not a commercial nature.

Organizers of the event were concerned mainly about direct contact by manufacturers with representatives of Soviet commercial offices and institutions.

In 1986 exports by Polonia firms to all socialist countries increased but amounted to barely 16 millions rubles and occurred exclusively through Polish foreign trade firms. Both sides came to the conclusion that it was time for closer contacts and organizational changes.

In Warsaw 55 Polonia firms presented their offerings, beginning with the largest, such as "Comindex," "Inter Fragrances" and "Carpatia" and ending with the smallest, which product articles particularly attractive to the Soviet partner. At first it was planned that only manufacturers of technological products would take part in the exhibit, those who produce mainly electronic and computer equipment which, as fitting for larger equipment, is already sold in the USSR. But in the end, firms producing cosmetics, haberdashery and food supplemented the exposition.

The co-host of the exhibit, the USSR's deputy trade representative in Poland, Juri K. Ponamariow, said that cooperation between Soviet and Polonia firms need not be limited to trade in goods. The Soviet Union can also buy good technology from them. There are already candidates for such transactions. The "Konspol" TWD of Nowy Sacz wants to sell to the USSR its original technology for poultry farming and poultry products manufacture, which does not require importing feeds from the West. In the opinion of the Polish side, this method of breeding and production should be well fulfilled on Soviet collective and cooperative farms, which are currently seeking new means of expansion.

The economic changes currently taking place in the USSR theoretically make possible revitalization of continually low exports by Polonia firms to that market. Time will tell if they will be able to take advantage of this opportunity in the future. President T. Kaminski does not rule out that in a few years there will even be joint Soviet-Polish ventures with contributions of Polish capital. For now the realities are much more modest. Yet it appears that this need not be case. If your offerings are on an appropriate level, said one of the Soviet agents, I will certainly make use of them.

12776

CSO: 2600/564

## PROFESSOR VIEWS BENEFITS OF MARKET MECHANISMS

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 23 Apr 87 p 3

[Interview with Marian Struzicki, chairman of the department of Economics and Organization of Market Enterprises at the Central School of Planning and Statistics (SGPiS), by Maciej Orfin]

[Text] [Question] The market is not a Marxist category. The socialist economy was to be guided by other laws. Do you agree with suggestions that the economy and methods of management should conform to the laws of the market?

[Answer] Not entirely. But I do feel that the market, its laws and its characteristics can definitely be utilized in the socialist economy.

The market as an economic category has never been satisfactorily examined in the socialist economy. The market and marketing orientation are still talked about here in connection with the idea of chaos of events, chance instances, etc.; in other words, an element hard to contain. Today this is an anachronistic, 19th Century conception of the market. Because the modern capitalist economy is not only a market-oriented economy but also one that contains elements of planning. It has its own stimuli resulting from the economic policy of a given country. Because, like other socialist countries, we are looking for new paths in concepts of economic growth, I feel we should, without doctrinal inhibitions, reach out for experiences that offer a guarantee of better use of the potential of the socialist economy.

[Question] How can we be sure that the methods and means tested in a different social system will work here?

[Answer] Naturally, we cannot be sure. But we have two directions from which to choose. Either assume that the market's regulatory function has been adequately proved in many years of common practice or rely on official, ordered regulation. In other words, instead of natural laws, i.e., the law of value and the pricing of labor arising from it, instead of subjecting actions to the logic of marketing and relying on objective economic laws, basing actions on the efforts of officials. Except that this concept, unfortunately, has never worked for us and so aiming for it again makes no sense.

Therefore we should look at the market as a place that is subject to its own logic of events that can be analyzed and grouped according to their characteristics, where one can anticipate the order in which they will occur. This order in the market, as experience has shown, comes from the conduct of the participants in it. From the law of self-regulation. But at the same time, everything that occurs in the market can and should, I feel, come from the guiding influence of the state. There is a place here for a central plan, for the use of appropriate economic tools and the regulating function of the legal system.

If we look at the market this way, the marketing approach immediately acquires justification. And full serviceability for the socialist economic system. Because the market is a kind of mirror of economic phenomena in which supply, demand and price are visible. In this way we can get an answer to the elementary question of what is effective and what is not, what pays or does not pay.

[Question] Are all these wonderful consequences are supposed to materialize within our economic structure?

[Answer] Actually with the present economic structure and under circumstances where there is a shortage of many goods, it is hard to talk about true confrontation in the market. But let us take a look at a situation where supply keeps pace with demand, i.e., the market for flowers, vegetables and fruits. Shifts take place in this market, reserves or additional customer demands occur and very often the producer is forced to reckon with the customer. But the market orientation influence need not go only in this direction.

Today, for example, we look at motivational processes mainly from the wage standpoint. Yet this is only a certain fragment because attention is focused on the starting point and is limited in essence to confirmation of the reality of individual aspirations, goals, dreams and efficient satisfaction of needs. On the other hand, the logic of motivation should lead to the creation of a closed cycle--inclination to work, compensation and its fulfillment. The recurrence of this process is called reproduction of motivation through the market. Now we have to deal with the one-sided position of enterprises on wages, without reckoning with what they bring to the market, with what is already on the market. This is actually a lead-in to inflation.

The supply orientation predominates; in other words, we plan in order to increase supply. Yet from the standpoint of the logic of market processes, we should have a demand orientation, e.g., take into account first of all that which is demanded from the standpoint of consumer interests. Planning strategy must conform to this end; that is, paving the way for achieving satisfaction of needs thus defined. Without taking this condition into account, economic processes are subject to disarray.

General acceptance of the market as a regulating system is also necessary if we want to talk about true independence for enterprises. For independence does not lead to a means of accounting within the enterprise; true, objective

verification of an enterprise's activity can be accomplished only in the market and through the market.

[Question] We are talking about practice here. Let us consider the possibility of a rather radical change of approach to the market category, acknowledging it as completely effective. In a normal system, considerations of this kind should be preceded by theoretical disposition of the problem from the economic research side.

[Answer] There are numerous reflections on this subject, but there are also very many misunderstandings. For example, everyone accepts the goods-money relationship in the socialist economy, but viewing the market as a system accepted by economic policy encounters much resistance. There are no reservations as to the goods market, especially in relations between our country and other countries. But we talk secretly about the capital market, although very intriguing practical proposals have appeared in the real of the flow of capital, containing it and using it for joint undertakings. Yet, consideration of the job market as an interrelated system, in which supply, demand, job pricing and all the consequences associated with that pricing method occur, is not tolerated at all.

[Question] Is the market supposed to be a panacea? Is what we are talking about not a call for more radical revaluations of our economic policy?

[Answer] No medicine is effective for all disorders. I know of no markets where self-regulation takes place without policy and its influence on actual economic processes. In this regard a high degree of intervention is typical in developed countries. As an example, I could give Kennedy's five principles, which in essence were state intervention in defense of consumer interests, or French legislation that unfolds a strong protective umbrella over small businesses. I personally feel that the market approach is an important opportunity to achieve greater dynamics of economic growth. But is that a call for economic radicalism?

I do not think so. My entire view attempts to place market approach to the economy in current realities, in the face of the challenges that reality brings. The published "Propositions in the Second State of Economic Reform" also talk about this openly. Similar inquiries are taking place in other socialist countries and in the Soviet Union. The change of approach comes from a critical appraisal of the past and concerns the whole method of forming the political line as regards democratization of public life and economic concepts. I see no extremism in this; rather I see realism and a trend toward harnessing the powerful motor forces that up to now have been poorly utilized here.

[Question] How much, in your opinion, can a pro-market economic position change the mentality of the people? Influence their attitudes toward their own effort and arouse the will to act?

[Answer] We can start from the following point. We can be sure that neither slogans nor orders will resolve the fundamental problems of our economy and so we must stand on an effective economic mechanism, including availing ourselves

of the category of economic constraint. The producer who cannot find an outlet for his goods as a result will have his own personnel against him or be threatened with bankruptcy. There is no market without competition. If expected structural changes occur, new willing people will turn up and there will have to be winners and losers.

All of these are component parts of a natural mechanism. It has its age-old traditions in commercial times. We have treated them contemptuously but countries like Japan say that officials can be mediocre but businessmen must be wise, enterprising and resourceful, because otherwise the economy will not operate properly. After all, one produces in order to sell. If one wants to sell, he has to consider to whom, when and how.

We have to learn all this almost from the beginning.

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CSO: 2600/564

## POZNAN AREA STATE FARMS AGAINST NEW NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

Poznan WPROST in Polish No 16, 19 April 87 pp 8-9

[Article by Piotr Gorski: "A Leash for the Combines"]

[Text] There is an atmosphere of anticipation in the building on A. Fredro St in Poznan. The signboard is still fastened on tightly and says that here, on the third floor, the Poznan State Farms Association has its offices. But the professionals do not predict a long life for it. After all, a nationwide Union of State Farms already operates in Warsaw. They say that the isolated opposition of self-dependent farm enterprises in Poznan voivodship, in the face of the measures flowing from "on high," has no chance of winning. Sooner or later, they believe, they will have to join the ranks of the obligatory Warsaw union.

Meanwhile, in Manieczki, in the State Farms combine, work goes on as usual. We see no excitement, therefore it is hard to know whether anyone is concerned about the fact that Jan Bajer, manager of this enterprise, will cease to serve as president in Poznan when the association is dissolved.

Ryszard Baraniak, chief specialist on animal production, is something on the order of a delegated guide and reporter. The Combine, he says, farms on over 5,500 hectares. Our main activity is animal breeding. We make a profit on raising 8,500 hogs, 4,500 head of cattle, over 9,000 sheep, and 70,000 chickens. We keep hogs, he adds, in a complete cycle, i.e., from birth to fattening. Cows make up one-third of the cattle, and each of them gives over 4,200 liters of milk a year. But cattle raising is not very profitable. The breeding of sheep, now being expanded, brings more money. But most profitable of all right now in our farming, says Baraniak, is poultry. We are selling chicks and this is bringing in the most money.

And it is with the poultry farm that we begin our visit at the combine. During a 24-hour period the hatcheries and other equipment allow a thousand chicks to hatch. We have, says Ryszard Baraniak, from 45,000 to 50,000 laying hens.

Then we go to the young-cattle farm, the dairy farm, the sheep pens and the machinery barn. I am aware that ministers, secretaries, voivodes and numerous foreign guests have made the same tour. The State Farms in Manieczki, along

with the State Horticultural Combine in Naramowice, was a regular part of the program in visits made by various officials. This enterprise was held up as an example of the flexibility of our socialized agriculture.

Not everyone was satisfied with this. It was said that it is only thanks to this that the enterprise has easy access to machinery, including imported machinery, which is usually tested on the fields in Manieczki after it has been exhibited at the Poznan fairs. Presumably there was more of this machinery than actual needs would seem to indicate from the farm results obtained. Even now, the matter of the distribution of equipment evokes great controversy. This distribution is made by the Poznan association and we hear that the opposition to membership in the Warsaw union stems from the fear that Manieczki will lose its priority status in distribution. They also say in the parent organ, privately, of course, that at stake are the permanent positions in the Poznan association. Presumably there are over 30 of them, and after affiliation with the Warsaw union they are to be cut almost in half. Undoubtedly the rank of the persons now functioning in this organizations will also drop.

On the other hand, the conflict between the measures being introduced and the assumptions of economic reform is being underscored in the Poznan State Farms Association. Up to now, the association was a voluntary institution, and now membership in the union will be mandatory. Where is the self-dependence of the enterprises?--ask the representatives of the association. We, they say, were completely at the mercy of the state farms operating in one voivodship. This created such a dependency that we had to do what our members demanded of us. Therefore, we trained a management staff, divided our means, made economic analyses, and represented our members in going to the authorities on matters affecting the state agriculture in this region. Now this is being replaced by one central union, to which we cannot, but must, belong. The relationship between the enterprise and its representation changes entirely. In such a large organization the financial dependency completely disappears. The combine, even if it is the best, now stands as a petitioner before the union headquarters. Naturally, the most flexible state farms will lose the most on this. Those such as ours. It is no wonder, therefore, that we are against having the Poznan state farms join the organization in Warsaw. We wanted them to give us the right to collective bargaining, but our proposal was rejected. So we are waiting to see what happens and when we will be affected by what is an anachronism at a time when the second stage of reform is being discussed.

The representative of the association also explained the matter of the distribution of the means of production. First, he said, the equipment is divided jointly, so there is no need for any kind of protection or privileges. Naturally, the management of one of the farms may resent the fact that they did not get what they wanted. But this is due to insufficient supply, especially of the machinery most sought.

Second, according to the association representative, it is precisely the going to the authorities with matters affecting the state farms, arguing about the distribution of means with the administration--which is also the parent organ--which is responsible for the unwillingness to join the union. Joining

a nationwide union would relieve the local officials of many duties. They would not have to concern themselves with supplying these farms and could always blame everything on Warsaw. No wonder that they are not on our side.

Jan Bayer is not very disturbed by the accusations that his enterprise is not a leader among the Poznan state farms. What is important, he says, is that for many years we have been among the best, because, after all, that is what our state farms here are. For example, our crop yield was 45 quintals per hectare and this put us in sixth place among the state farms. From one hectare we made a profit of 24,000 zlotys and took 14th place. Why not? We have only good farms and good farmers in this region. Furthermore, these comparisons do not always honestly depict farming conditions. I am ignoring here the very profitable hot-house vegetable and horticultural farms, but even in the others there are differences which the statistics do not take into consideration. For example, we have land on the Warta [River] which, if it is not flooded, can be used, although the quality of this soil is very poor. But if it is flooded, then of course that reflects in the farm results. Furthermore, I believe--says manager Bajer--that an enterprise operating in the countryside cannot concern itself exclusively with its own production. Our combine has built four elementary schools and financed the renovation of buildings designated as national monuments. Because I have been here for many years I know that we must look at the countryside more broadly and that is why I do not restrict the role of the enterprise simply to escalating profit figures. For example, we have three sewage-water treatment plants here, while other farms are just beginning to work on this.

Manager Bajer, as the president of the association, sees the dispute about joining the union in another light. He says that it is the entry of the state into an area which should be reserved strictly for the decision of the enterprise. The combine pays for depreciation, into the net commodity production fund, and taxes. There should be no other interference. Yet the State Farms are being put on a leash and centralized. Where is the reform?

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POLAND

ECONOMIC

BAD MANAGEMENT SAID CAUSE OF STATE FARM FAILURES

Warsaw PRZEGLAD TYGODNIOWY in Polish 22 Mar 87 p 3

[Interview with the manager of Redlo Farm Cobine, engineer Jan Kaminski, by Anna Romaszkan]

[Excerpts] [Question] How do you react when you hear unfavorable opinions about the State Farms, their low productivity and their wastefulness?

[Answer] We talk about poor State Farms on the basis of statistics. For example, that they are good for nothing because they do not make a profit. But the objective reasons are not taken into consideration. The poorer farms work under extremely bad production conditions and their weakness is not always caused by incompetence. The matter of prices enters in. Prices on farm crops are inflexible and official, as we know. Contractual prices apply only to mutton, which no one in Poland wants to buy. But there are more poor private farms, not counting absolute numbers, than state farms.

[Question] That is interesting, but what is the basis for your statement?

[Answer] You can make a count. In every voivodship there are always a few poor state farms. Many private farmers are doing beautifully, but there are entire regions where there are one or two good farmers in a village and the others are vegetating and living in poverty.

In Poland we have 70 percent private farming and about 20 percent of the land is in state farms. I estimate that 30 to 40 percent of the private farms are badly managed and 10 to 15 percent of the state farms. No more.

We have in this country approximately 1,500 state farm enterprises. Really, it is not easy to find 1,500 good managers, and let us remember that for years we have suffered from the belief, which affects both us and the private farmers, that "since you are the dumbest, Johnny, you will stay on the farm."

[Question] What is the state farm management like in Koszalin Voivodship? Did you see any poor farm enterprises here?

[Answer] Over 60 percent of the land in our voivodship belongs to the State Farms. Long ago there were large Junker farms here. The land was not broken

down into parcels and it is not at all rare to find a Koszalin peasant farming on 50 hectares, but who has machines and combines for 100 hectares more than a state farm. Our agrarian structure is better than anywhere in Poland, but I do not really know what kind it is because I am not particularly interested in the peasant economy. I estimate that there are about five poor state farms in the voivodship. The soil on these farms is rocky, the land is unclaimed, and farming is very difficult. Under reform, when everyone must finance himself, they are not able to make a profit. They do not have the money for development and wage increases. That is why they always have a labor shortage.

[Question] That is when people say: if they can't manage it, break it down into parcels.

[Answer] But there is no one to take the land. There is a lot of it in the State Lands Fund, especially where farming conditions are difficult. The poorer state farms should offer better wages than those operating under better conditions. But here it is exactly the opposite. Wage agreements have not been entered into everywhere. The State Farms have created a compensation fund which should be of distinct help to those farms which are working under difficult conditions. All of the enterprises that are doing well and show a profit will pay 60 percent of the amount they pay in agricultural tax to the National State Farms Union. The money thus obtained will go to help the poorer state farms.

[Question] Was there any opposition?

[Answer] Of course there was, because the better ones are not anxious to pay for the poor ones. But common sense and the good of the State Farms organization prevailed.

[Question] Do you, as a manager of an enterprise, have a sense of your self-dependence and self-management?

[Answer] With me it is a completely different matter. No one could ever impose anything on me which would be in conflict with the interest of the enterprise. In addition, because at the end of the year I had to show good figures, the orders system did not bother me. I admit that I feel good even under reform, although in my case it did not make much of a change. Every system is for the strong, just as life is. Reform did not produce a revolution in my enterprise and in the way it is organized. We will not be able to judge its full effects until the distribution system stops functioning and basic economic laws begin to operate fully.

[Question] I remember that at one time "in Poland" I happened upon a Farm Production Cooperative with the interesting name "Zgoda" [Accord] which, depending on turning points in history, was formed and dissolved three times. Did your enterprise also experience stormy periods?

[Answer] Our history is short. Redlo Farm Combine was formed in 1970 on the base of the Lega enterprise. In 1973 we had 3,600 hectares, between 1973-1977, 6,600, and then until 1981 we had 32,000 hectares, but then two plants

left and we remained on 20,000 hectares. I came here in 1957 and became manager of Zabrowo State Farms. Then I was manager of Lega State Farms and now I manage Redlo. I say of myself that I am a state farms patriot.

[Question] Why did so many large state farms fail, for example, in the 1980's?

[Answer] Because the staff employed there had been transferred from small enterprises, from the administration, or from among the activists. They did not know the conditions, the area, and how large enterprises, which farm thousands of acres, operate. And these farms have to be managed by professionals, not by amateurs. If more hectares had been assigned to us suddenly, we would have found ourselves in a very critical situation. But we enlarged slowly and steadily, gaining experience. You find the good state farms where the long-term managers knew how to get along with the workforce, where there are strong workers councils and plant committees. Take, for example, the Poznan, Opole, Gorzow, and Olsztyn voivodships--there are good state farms all around.

[Question] Do the people in your farm combine work hard?

[Answer] Before the war, farmers worked from dawn to dusk--with a break only to eat so that the horses could eat and rest. Now people are not able to work that hard. The greatest satisfaction for me is the fact that workers, with several family members, who for generations lived in one room, now have two rooms and are asking for a third--a separate room for the child.

[Question] That is a lovely idea: three rooms for each family, but are you able to fulfill this request?

[Answer] We are trying, although at the moment 200 families are waiting for housing, and that is 7 percent of the workforce. Seventy-five percent of our employees live in housing which is new, built by us. We have put in rest rooms in many public buildings. Redlo Combine also has for its employees five preschools and nine shops scattered around the neighboring villages and everyone who has a ration card can buy meat in them.

[Question] Please describe your state farm.

[Answer] For 20,000 hectares we have three agricultural plants, two commercial hog fattening plants, and in them 52,000 hogs. We were the first producers of slaughter hogs in Poland. We have 12,000 head of cattle and 15,000 sheep.

[Question] How many employees do you have? Do they complain about their wages?

[Answer] We employ 2,900 people, 135 of whom have a higher education and about 500 a secondary education. Our average wage in 1985-1986 was 30,000 zlotys, but adding a bonus to that it was 36,000, which still does not compare with wages in industry. Our management staff gets extra allowances for additional duties and has no set working hours. It is rare for our manual

workers not to work overtime. This year the average wage will probably be 15 percent higher. We envisaged a 12 percent wage increase, but it will probably not be in that range.

[Question] What does that depend on?

[Answer] It will depend on the rate of production growth and how many overtime hours will be required--that is how wages will grow. Most of our work is done on a piece-work basis.

[Question] We saw some film clips showing one of the Redlo Combine plants very unconcernedly polluting the environment--little lakes of dung. What do you have to say about that?

[Answer] In 12 years, for that is how long we have been farming here, we have not polluted anything and are not polluting anything. A few dried-up trees were shown alongside a tank with caustic soda. They grew there, so of course it is no wonder that they dried up there. Yes, we are paying a penalty because we release our sewage onto the soil, but it does not go into the ground. At the bottom of the lagoon an unpenetrable layer has formed. The Environmental Protection Institute in Poznan made 25 drillings around the lagoon. Traces of dung were found in only two of them. We can conjecture that there is some minimal leakage, but those are not of the greatest import to environmental protection. Many institutes are working on finding a method to utilize sewage and thus far no one has been able to come up with a solution. We have decided that we will pipe the dung into the fields and spray it around. The job is almost completed. Everything will be alright if the pipes don't silt up. Environmental Protection now complains that the dung stinks. But to us it does not stink.

[Question] Delegations from France, Denmark, England, the GDR, the FRG and Hungary come here to see the Redlo Combine. It is a nice advertisement. What did they see here that they liked, what surprised them? What foreign experience can you benefit from?

[Answer] In agriculture experience cannot be transferred simply from one neighbor to another. One must travel around the world and around the country, contact others, look around. The delegations liked our orderliness and the level of our technical service, repair shops, and the way we get our machinery ready for operation. They like the breeding of cattle, sheep and hogs on farms. They believe that our technical equipment is not very good, although for our Polish conditions we do well. We do not have precision sowing machines. There is always a shortage of pesticides and we are lucky if we get any at all. That is why we lag behind good world agriculture. Not much is said about this, but we do not have good weather forecasting. The forecasts are for the entire country and, after all, every region has different weather conditions. We never know whether the next day will bring good weather or rain. This is very important during harvesting or during application of pesticides. In the West, forecasts are made specifically for farmers, why not here? We are often compared with the intensive agriculture of the Western countries. Aside from means of production, productivity depends on the weather and the soil. No one takes into consideration that a farm is

dependent on what nature has to offer. One of our economists once complained that in Taiwan there are farms of no more than 1.5 hectares and they export food. But we must remember that we do not have slanted eyes and the mentality of our farmer cannot be compared with the mentality of the Taiwanese farmer.

[Question] Does Redlo Farm Combine get along well with the private farmers?

[Answer] Yes, I am not complaining, although they do us some kind of damage from time to time. They let their cattle graze on our meadows, or steal a little something, feeling that since it belongs to the state it belongs to no one. I do not butt into the private farm organizations. We want to influence private farming by setting an example and giving good advice.

[Question] And don't they offer you advice sometimes?

[Answer] In general, they lack the imagination. Naturally, our advice does not refer to work organization but only to matters of farm technology and animal technology. I think that the person who coined the slogan "farming is one" was mistaken. They and we are different types of agriculture, we use different technologies, although we have one goal--to produce as much as possible.

[Question] It seems that your combine is in the top five of the best in the country. At least, that is what the ZARZADZANIE [Management] monthly announced.

[Answer] That is how automobile factories or steel mills producing the same grade of steel are compared, but not agricultural plants. I made a good place on the list because I have a large acreage, a high yield of marketable produce, and high productivity. But if an agricultural plant has soil and weather conditions which allow it to grow wheat, its average productivity will always be higher than that of the plant that has to grow four-grain crops. The figures were taken directly from the Statistical Yearbook, without interpreting them from the agricultural economics standpoint. I believe that I am in the top 50.

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**CONGRESS OF ENGINEERS CONVENES IN GDANSK 23-25 APRIL****'NOT' Chairman Address Focuses on Reform****Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 Apr 87 p 3**

[Abridged version of speech by Jan Kaczmarek, president of the Chief Technical Organization (NOT), given at the 21st Congress of Engineers in Gdansk, 23 Apr 87]

[Text] It was stated at the 20th Congress that reform of the economy must be the basis for economic renewal. The congress lent its support to the ideas and principles of the reform and set forth the tasks for the technical community in implementing them. Most of the stipulations and conclusions formulated at the time have been adhered to. Among the issues resolved are the ones as important for the national economy as the setting up of the Committee for Science and Technical Progress together with the Office for Technical Progress and Implementations, as well as the Ministry of Environmental Protection, the Sejm resolution on enterprises keeping depreciation write-offs in their entirety, amendment of the Council of Ministers resolution on the specialization of engineers and the new resolution on the specialization of technicians, systemic tax reductions by virtue of improved quality and exports. A price-setting system, influx of specialists-practitioners to science and formation and operation of implementation and innovation units are among the issues unresolved or unsatisfactorily resolved.

**Economic Coercion, Awareness and Involvement**

Evaluation of the current economic situation should be the main prerequisite for establishing the frame of reference for this congress. We must state that, notwithstanding the apparent improvements in various fields, no phenomena have occurred which could become a turning point in comprehensive economic improvement. The evaluation of its condition in early 1987, presented by the Consultative Economic Council, indicates that the same shortcomings are occurring as in the years 1982 through 1985, while the level of national income is somewhat higher. This picture of our economy suggests that the mechanisms of the economic reform in effect are not proving themselves, because they are inefficient.

We would strive for our voice to contribute the most to improving the reform, fulfilling efficiently the national socio-economic plan and preparing a long-range plan, as well as promoting comprehensive initiatives and creative technical and organizational activities for the technical community. We will be deliberate and courageous in these pursuits. We can achieve a turnaround in improving our economy only by decisive actions rather than by cosmetic changes, and thus overcome justifiable impatience of our populace and its lack of confidence in perceptible and continued improvement in living conditions.

To be sure, last year the number of invention claims, applications for patents and improvement projects increased considerably. However, the optimism these facts might encourage is snuffed out when we realize that the share of new products and technologies, or the so-called new implementation, amounts to between 2 and 3 percent annually, which means that 30 to 50 years will be needed for complete replacement of the manufactures currently produced. Likewise, the NIK [Supreme Chamber of Control] reports are alarming, as they state that about 20 percent of consumer goods and over 51 percent of producer goods do not fully meet technical requirements.

We need to counteract this situation vigorously.

Now is not the time to argue about which is the most important--economic coercion, awareness or involvement. Simply put, we must use all of them to the maximum, so that improvement is brought about swiftly, in our lifetime rather than that of the next generation.

Housing construction, health care and environmental protection are the most neglected sectors. We should demand that a law be adopted banning the design and construction of any investment project which pollutes the natural and communal environment. In response to the erroneous view that we cannot afford such vigorous actions in environmental protection, we must respond that we cannot afford such vigorous actions in environmental protection, we must respond that we cannot afford further deterioration in and destruction of the natural environment. Intensified technological development, improvement of [economic] structures and modernization of the economy will facilitate making up for the previous neglect and eliminating it. Restructuring should proceed as fast as possible. Meanwhile, according to the evaluation by the Consultative Economic Council, in 1986 a program of restructuring was either not initiated or proceeded very slowly in a majority of sectors, especially in machine building, electronics and automation, iron and steel industry, light chemicals etc. In 1986, only 3 percent of total funds allocated for restructuring measures over 5 years was spent. To this day, we do not have a long-range plan for restructuring our economy. Under these circumstances, cooperation in developing as soon as possible complete restructuring programs for both the entire economy and individual enterprises is the obvious task for the technical community. There are no major differences of opinion among us concerning priorities in restructuring endeavors.

We are in favor of considering measures which will provide for production with a great intellectual input, bring about a high degree of upgrading of raw materials, especially domestic, and allow abundant and profitable exports. We support the programs of applying electronics and data processing, including

robots and flexible production systems. Resources and funds, including hard currency, must be made available for these purposes. We should also grant preferences to endeavors helping us meet the energy needs, especially by saving energy, developing nuclear energy and utilizing coal more efficiently. It is necessary to modernize the iron and steel industry. A program for "21st century materials and technologies" should be quickly developed and implemented. Particular attention should also be paid to food processing.

#### Significance of Implementations in the Scientific-Technical Policy

The technical community has received with satisfaction the development of the new scientific-technical policy of the state, and especially the emphasis on the importance of implementations. However, we are increasingly impatient about the increased role of the central fund of aid to implementation. We stress especially our bitterness over continuous delays in preparations for adopting regulations on setting up implementation and innovation units. Many of the proposals previously made by the technical community are incorporated in the guidelines for the second stage of the reform. However, they also include measures which we will oppose. We cannot accept a reopening of the discussion on how to split depreciation allowances between the state budget and enterprises. A decision by the Sejm in this matter confirms our view that allowances in their entirety should be kept by the enterprise. In the pre-congress discussion, a view gained acceptance that in order for the reform mechanisms to be further improved, they should primarily perform the function of steering the economy towards a condition of continuous self-regulation. Inconsistency in adhering to this requirement is one of the reasons for failures at the first stage of the reform. Global equilibrium of supply and demand and suitably strong and continuous competition are the current main objectives. Adequate price setting and pressure for quality are necessary to achieve equilibrium.

At the second stage of the reform, it will be necessary to modify its regulations, which are very confusing, at times incoherent and even incorrect. At that time, care should be taken to purge these regulations of excessive arbitrariness, which is the most frequent cause of dissatisfaction with the regulations on the reform.

#### Professional Mission of the Engineer and Technician

It is commonly stated that economic exertion is the main factor in progress. It was indicated in the pre-congress discussion that knowledge and the feeling of responsibility resulting from the professional mission of the engineer and technician should be the basis of actions by the technical cadres. This was the environment in which the congress addressed the entire technical community with a memorandum on the professional ethics of engineers and technicians. However, recognition for creative technical work in terms of monetary rewards should also be boosted, if professional ethics is to be more of a motivation for the technical cadres. Also, we are requesting that creators of technology be treated by law the same as creators of art, literary and scientific work. We consider it necessary to finally get rid of the anonymity of technical creativity.

We are the most numerous group of intellectuals in the country. Due to this, the potential for our activity is great. However, we believe that large-scale work on increasing the efficiency and modernizing our economy can be done only in cooperation with the working class and other employee groups, such as economists, organizers, lawyers, architects and people from other professions.

We never forget that technology utilizes the fruit of scientific inquiry.

We are grateful to the authorities of our country, and personally the Chairman of the Council of State, First Secretary of the PZPR CC Wojciech Jaruzelski for consistently steering our policy in order to preserve peace in the world. We support the peace initiatives of leaders of all other countries, and especially of the CPSU CC General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev.

Considerable differences in civilizational and technological development are one of the factors in international tension. This situation is maintained by political impediments to the free flow of technology. Consequently, the NOT, being a WFEO [World Federation of Engineers' Organizations] member, will submit to this organization at its next general session in June of this year in Canada a memorandum concerning the adoption of a resolution on free international exchange of technology. Should such a resolution be passed, the WFEO will be asked to forward it to the UN so that a pertinent international convention can be prepared.

The technical community, which has worked for the motherland and created its economic potential over several decades, will be up to the challenge of the tasks facing them this time.

#### 'Second Stage' Reform Document Criticized

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 25-26 Apr 87 pp 1,4

[Report by the Polish Press Agency (PAP): "Professionally, with Attention to Detail and Involvement"]

[Text] During day two of the Congress of Polish Engineers in Gdansk, discussion proceeded in four topical groups. Opinions and conclusions on technology and the economy formulated in these groups will provide the basis for the general resolution and program theses of the congress.

Issues of agriculture and food processing and technical equipment of this economic sector dominated the discussion in the group considering the significance of technology for meeting human needs. Agriculture is still plagued by numerous shortages; its supply of machinery, insecticides, pesticides and fertilizer is inadequate, said Bogdan Lubinski from the SITR [Association of Engineers and Technicians of Agriculture]. On top of that, the quality of equipment is very poor, while the blame for its breakdowns is often shifted to the consumer.

Andrzej Czerwowski from SITR also stressed that agriculture cannot develop without mechanization. Meanwhile, only two out of the 600 types of

agricultural equipment and implements produced in the country carry marks of quality.

Kazimierz Los from the SITB brought up the alarming phenomenon of decreasing milk production in Poland. The number of milk cows is decreasing; at the same time, their productivity is not growing. In more than 60 percent of the over 2 million farms where these animals are kept there are barely one or two head. This dispersion does not facilitate profitable animal husbandry. It is necessary to concentrate cattle breeding, but the economic arrangements to date do not promote it. Issues of lagging land reclamation were also brought up in the context of agricultural development. The need to produce food of high health standard and ecological dangers were also discussed.

Roman Ciesielski from the PZITB [Polish Union of Construction Engineers and Technicians] also addressed the latter issue. He stated that, as the populace perceives it, technology is responsible for a lot of bad things in our country. This is hardly surprising. For example, while developing the iron and steel industry, we do not include in the overall calculations a price of sorts for the deteriorating living conditions of the people. They inhale polluted air and drink poor quality water. However, actions of technology and social interests should not be at cross-purposes. People must be convinced that technology makes their everyday existence easier.

Bringing up many problems which the health care service is facing. Juliusz Keller from the SEP (Association of Polish Electrical Engineers) pointed out the development potential for the medical equipment industry. We are still experiencing a shortage of therapeutic equipment. Meanwhile, unlike in most developed countries, production of medical equipment is among the most profitable branches.

If technical progress as an integral part of the economic system is to meet the expectations posed by the targets for the year 2000, it is necessary to review the potential and needs of basic economic sectors. This statement served as the point of departure for the discussion in the second group of the congress, "Development of Technology and the Economy."

Social and economic needs are tremendous, whereas the potential of industry is limited. Therefore, choices, hard at times, have to be made and, first of all, it must be decided in which sectors to concentrate investment and where to speed up technical progress. It follows from reviews by engineers that this should apply especially to power generation, introduction of electronics in the economy, technologies for producing new materials, transportation and environmental protection. These evaluations, made as early as the pre-congress discussion, were substantiated in the current debate. Stanislaw Drozdowski, from the SITB [Association of Mining Engineers and Technicians] said that plans for the use of electronics, automation or robots in industry will hardly be realistic as long as reduction in the energy intensiveness of the economy remains only a wish. Energy saving has been talked about for quite a while; programs have been worked out and also included in economic plans. However, most importantly, even these savings measures, quite modest if compared to needs, are not adequately implemented. Therefore, the congress of engineers cannot restrict itself in the general resolution to stating in

general terms that reducing the energy intensiveness of the industry or the economy is needed or necessary. We should state unequivocally that this is a prerequisite for our development. Rational consumption of energy must be regarded as equal to construction or expansion of the power plants, power grid and nuclear power stations.

Stanislaw Bylinski from the PZITS (Polish Union of Public Utilities Engineers and Technicians) pointed out one of the aspects of technology development, namely, its influence on the human environment. It is paradoxical that even the recently developed technologies, including the ones believed to be great achievements, can be ruinous for the natural environment. Therefore, there is quite a difference between what engineers sometimes do and what they as citizens expect to be done.

The discussion in the third group, reviewing the issues of the role of the technical community, focused on matters of cadres training, operation of the movement of scientific-technical associations, issues of the social ranking and financial standing of engineers and the issue of professional ethics.

As was stated in the discussion, it is true that technology is developed by large groups and we say, indeed, say that there is a science and technology industry. However, knowledge and intellectual qualifications of people are still vital. Education of engineers should be more differentiated in line with specific needs, while emphasizing either theory or practical knowledge. Overcoming the separation of college professors from industrial cadres, setting up a system of continuing education for engineers, developing comprehensive creative thinking by the populace are some of the avenues suggested.

An efficient economy cannot be built in a situation when an engineer makes as much as a worker, stated Leszek Bednarski from the SIMP [Association of Polish Mechanical Engineers and Technicians]. He recalled that in the 1950s the average salary of an engineer amounted to 1.65 salaries of a worker. By the early 1980s, this ratio diminished to 0.8, whereas recently it has grown, but only to 1.1.

This topic was brought up by many discussants, who indicated that special interests of engineers are not at issue, but rather the good of the entire economy, rewards for knowledge, efficiency and responsibility. Beside financial satisfaction, an improvement in the prestige of engineers, and especially of creators of new technology, was sought. Creators of technologies, suggested Tadeusz Skarzynski from the SEP [Association of Polish Electrical Engineers], should have a status, guaranteed, among other things, by law, and equal to that of artists, writers or architects. Andrzej Bratkowski, a PZITS representative, expressed the view that scientific-technical associations should play a role similar to that of trade unions, i.e. be a party to collective bargaining. He also raised the issue of financial conditions for the operation of associations, because the regulations recently adopted put an excessive burden on them.

Among others, Janusz Tymowski, an honorary NFT chairman, addressed the issues of professional ethics. He stated that lower morale of engineers is one of

the causes of economic recession. He suggested that ethical guidelines be passed, which would not only prohibit reprehensible behavior, but would also condemn passiveness. Strong peer pressure should ensure compliance with these norms. Also, the principle of personal responsibility for the actions of an engineer should be introduced and an end should be put to anonymity in this sphere.

The fourth topical group discussed systemic prerequisites for development. In the opening statement, Aleksander Legatowicz, member of the Council of State, said that an attempt to reform the economy is being undertaken yet another time. Previous efforts have not yielded fully satisfactory results. Consequently, in the middle of last year it was decided to speed up reform activities. To this end, the Consultative Economic Council and the Commission for the Reform have been called upon again, and recently the post of a deputy prime minister has been entrusted to a creator of the reform.

To date, the community of engineers and technicians has not managed to take a stand on the recently published theses on the second stage of the reform. Nonetheless, these very theses dominated the discussion in the topical group. The approval of the concept of reforming the economy by engineers and technicians and their desire to fully join in implementing the reform were confirmed in general. However, it was pointed out that complications in implementing the reform at the first stage caused not only a slowdown in closing the development gap, but also unfavorable changes in popular perception, the spreading of skepticism about the economic renewal of our country, dejection and frustration, especially in the community of engineers, and finally, restlessness.

We have no time to waste, said Stanislaw Komorowski from the SIMP. The pressure of bureaucracy has kept the reform in retreat too long. Many mistakes have been made in price setting, in the economic and financial system, and primarily in designing the system of wages which has been marked for decades by undervaluing the component of labor compared to other factors of production. He indicated that the theses on the second stage of the reform were made available only a week ago. Such a delay is hard to understand. After all, we have been involved with the reform for more than 6 years.

This document drew pointed criticism in the discussion. The superficiality and generality of its wording, making possible its arbitrary interpretation, were pointed out, as well as mixing general and significant issues with specific and marginal ones. This obscures the true image of proposals and the true intent. However, the tone of some theses was criticized the most, because it makes the impression that the populace is being scared by the negative financial and standard-of-living consequences of further reforms in the economy. The concept of postponing radical reforms until as late as the 1990s was also criticized.

Recognizing the vital importance of economic equilibrium for the development of the country, the discussants stated that our society will not be interested in just any equilibrium. We are against attaining equilibrium at a low level of production and consumption.

Many specific problems pervading the community of engineers were touched upon in the discussion. Lech Boguslawski from the SITPP [Association of Engineers and Technicians of the Paper Industry] pointed to the ruinous impact on production of raw material shortages caused by, among other things, their unexpected exports. He also referred to the case of a plant in Lodz exporting lining which was sought by another plant in Lodz.

It was stated that the export of transportation services needs to be developed as a particularly favorable form of improving the balance of payments, since it does not detract from the national wealth (Romuald Bauer and the SITK [Association of Transportation Engineers and Technicians]). The need to acknowledge profit as the main indicator in evaluating enterprise efficiency, something that could not be translated into practice over 6 years, was brought up again.

Franciszek Baranski from the SITPN [Association of Engineers and Technicians of the Petroleum Industry] stated that we will not achieve the desired turnaround in reducing the demand of the economy for transportation, energy and raw materials in the absence of a profound restructuring of our economy. However, changes in the structure of industry may result primarily from changes in the structure of investment. We cannot tolerate indefinitely the preponderance of extractive, raw material and heavy industries, characteristic of underdeveloped countries.

As was stressed, discussion in the fourth topical group is but a beginning of discussion on the concept of the second stage of the economic reform in the community of engineers. The reform should be continued; the theses should be reviewed, and made more specific. Work on their implementation should get underway as soon as possible.

The proceedings will be adjourned and the general resolution of the 21st Congress of Polish Engineers will be adopted on Saturday.

#### Plenary Discussion

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 27 Apr 87 pp 1,5

[Article by (For. kb.): "Pondering the Future"]

[Text] On 25 April, the 21st Congress of Polish Engineers adjourned in Gdansk. A plenary discussion continued on the third day of this meeting of over 1,300 representatives of the entire community of engineers and technicians from all over our country. Members of the PZPR CC Politburo, Secretaries of the PZPR CC Tadeusz Porebski and Marian Wozniak, alternate PZPR CC members PZPR CC Secretary Zbigniew Michalek and First Secretary of the Provincial PZPR Committee in Gdansk Stanislaw Bejger, Deputy Prime Minister Zbigniew Szalajda and Chairman of the PAN [Polish Academy of Sciences] Prof Jan Karol Kostrzewski also took part in the discussion.

On Saturday, the draft general resolution was discussed. Deputy Chairman of the National Conference of Trade Unions Zbigniew Cierpka greeted the participants in the congress during the opening of the discussion.

Subsequently, the following took the floor: Prof Stanislaw Kajfasz, Prof Bohdan Paszkowski, Wojciech Weiss B.A., and Prof Aleksander Legatowicz who chaired proceedings in the four topical groups the day before. They communicated the course of discussion in the groups and the conclusions drawn during it to all the participants of the congress.

Further in the plenary discussion, Zdzislaw Pacan representing the SITRIL [Association of Engineers and Technicians of Agriculture and Forestry] took the floor. He stressed that food is what we need the most next to water and air. Food must meet high health standards and be of good quality. A good deal of positive things can be said about the situation in the food economy. However, this should not make us complacent. After all, fertilizer, lime, and plant protection equipment are in short supply. The machines we have are poorly designed. They are heavy and inefficient.

Subsequently, Prof Wieslaw Grudzewski, chairman of the Association of Provincial Clubs of Technology and Innovation, said that lack of confidence in the value of Polish technical solutions is still strong. The will of directors to implement innovative solutions is weak. In all of this, we should be aware of the benefits of inventions and innovations not only for their authors, but first of all to the economy, society, and the state.

Chairman of the commission on resolutions Kazimierz Oczos presented to the congress participants a draft of the general resolution incorporating changes submitted in the course of 3 days of discussions.

In the course of subsequent plenary discussion, the participants of the congress were greeted by a representative of the World Federation of Engineers' Organizations Pierre Pecoux, Secretary General of the Association of Engineers and Technicians of Romania Josne Corneliu Ursu and, on behalf of the Association of the Polish Accountants, Lech Bednarski. Prof Antoni Kreczkowski from Krakow, who discussed issues of training engineers, and Prof Maria Ozga-Zielinska, who discussed the issue of environmental protection, also took the floor.

Also, many specific and more substantive additions to the previously read draft resolution of the congress were submitted. After the above additions were included, the resolution of the 21st Congress of Engineers was passed almost unanimously.

The proceedings were briefly summarized by Chairman of the NOT [Main Technical Organization] Prof Jan Kaczmarek. In his statement, he stressed the salient features of the congress which is coming to an end, its specific approach and grip on the realities of life. As Prof J. Kaczmarek said, issues directly related to meeting human needs, e.g. food supply, housing and environmental protection, are among the problems which participants of the congress concentrated on.

The NOT chairman said that the main focus of attention was the environment in which engineers work. In that reference, Prof J. Kaczmarek stressed that in the course of the congress proceedings the engineers have affirmed their desire to contribute vigorously to implementing the guidelines of the second stage of the economic reform.

Promoting innovative attitudes among the populace is the most important issue, stated the NOT chairman in closing. Engineers and technicians should play a great role in the matter. "In the words of a poet, he who retires in the shade is no longer among the living." This should become the creed of the technical community which is thousands strong. After all, it is important to translate words into deeds.

#### General Resolution Issued

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 27 Apr 87 p 5

[Report by the Polish Press Agency (PAP): "Review of the General Resolution of the 21st Congress of Polish Engineers"]

[Text] The 21st Congress of Polish Engineers took a stand on the recently published theses for the second stage of the economic reform. In its resolution, the congress stressed that, in their general outline, the theses comply with the proposals made by the NOT and the technical community in the course of the discussion on the economic reform and pre-congress preparations. As indicated in the document, comprehensive actions ensuring quick attainment of market equilibrium by restricting subsidies, streamlining the price system, adhering strictly to the principle of self-financing, rigorous austerity measures and labor discipline are the underlying concept of the theses. The theses state that the reform process will be difficult, not free of contradiction or even conflict. Hence, there is a need to raise the consciousness and win the support of the populace for the process of economic reform, in which the technical community has an important role to play. The economic system created as a result of the implementation of the second stage of economic reform should promote technical progress, including the development of inventions and improvements in the economy.

The congress resolution also took a stand on many important specific issues. It was stressed that the congress advocates complete implementation of the program of development for agriculture and the food economy adopted by the Sejm in 1983.

The document stressed that the situation is considerably more difficult, and even critical with regard to housing supply, including construction. Intensive expansion of the supply base furnishing means of production and materials for construction is a condition for fundamental improvement in this area.

Technical creativity and industrial technologies cannot be allowed to become areas of regression in Poland. Thus far, the economic reform has not halted this phenomenon. The following are the main economic problems which should be solved with active participation of the technical community: slowing down the

growth of foreign indebtedness and the inflationary process, changing the structure of the economy, including industry, containing the process of depreciation of the fixed assets, waste of the national wealth, ending the degradation of the natural environment, as well as the needed increase in the efficiency of management and switching from extensive to intensive development.

The resolution stresses that improving the efficiency of management is the least expensive avenue for economic development.

The resolution also took a stand on the issues of power generation. It was underscored that slower development of this economic sector, depreciation of the equipment installed in the 1950s and 1960s and the lack of a comprehensive approach to the energy efficiency of our economy may limit in the immediate future the ability to deliver energy, which is necessary for the normal operation of our country.

In the resolution, the congress lent its support to the views of the Sejm Commissions on Science and Technical Progress, on Industry and on the Economic Plan, Budget and Finance concerning accelerated introduction of electronics in the national economy.

The document also pointed to the significance of environmental protection and water management. They should be treated as one of the basic elements in the development strategy of our country.

It was stated that measures intended to create and properly arrange the systemic mechanism, i.e. economic influence on improving the quality of industrial products extending to the spheres of design, production, sales and operation, are among the most important problems of scientific-technical progress. This mechanism should be a meaningful influence on the producers of raw and other materials, subassemblies and final products, as well as transportation, storage, trade and technical service units.

The current situation with regard to increasing depreciation of the fixed assets justifiably concerns the technical cadres.

The resolution also noted that the program of so-called small-scale restructuring of exports, which was intended to promote alternations in the production potential aimed at promoting exports, should be transformed into a program of comprehensive restructuring of exports in the entire economy.

The document suggests that scientific-technical associations belonging to the NOT federation, their entities and organs be treated as competent and legally recognized consultants in making important economic decisions at the national and enterprise levels alike.

The current policy of considerably greater integration of our economy with those of fraternal socialist countries, especially the Soviet Union, is a prerequisite for speeding up our development. In our professional and social work as well, states the resolution, we use and will continue to use very valuable cooperation with scientific-technical organizations in the countries of the socialist commonwealth and the World Federation of Engineers' Organizations.

## BRIEFS

COOPERATION IN CRANE BUILDING WITH USSR--At its first meeting in Warsaw the Polish-Soviet Coordinating Council discussed issues of self-propelled crane production. The council includes all crane manufacturers from Poland the USSR as well as producers of the most important sub-assemblies, foreign trade entities and research and technological agencies. "Cooperation thus far," said Karol Calcerowski, Polish chairman and director of the "Bumar-Zemak" Association, "has allowed us to satisfy the needs of our countries for heavy duty self-propelled cranes for basic assembly and trans-hipping work, which until recently were imported from Western countries. Together (we--the chassis, the USSR, the bodies) we have manufactured over 2,300 cranes with 25,30, 63 and 100 ton lift capacities, worth about \$350 million. The total effort of our activity reaches half a billion dollars, including spare parts production and servicing. In developing a specialization we are entering into production of second generation machines that will fulfill the highest world requirements, including 160- and 250-ton giants. This cooperation will permit our plants to fully utilize their manufacturing capacity and even grow. We have obtained Soviet credits for modernization. This will be in the considerable sum of 150 million rubles and \$10 million. The enormous production potential of both countries and specialized construction offices that have extensive experience and interesting options will soon permit us to come out with commercial offerings in other markets. [Excerpt] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 Apr 87 p 5] 12776

SELF-MANAGEMENT CRITICAL OF REFORM PLANS--A seminar entitled "The Financing and Credit System for Enterprises in the Second Stage of Economic Reform," which took place on the initiative of the Center for Self-Management Studies and the Committee on Self-Management of the Warsaw People's Council, was devoted to discussions of new methods of controlling the economy. Self-management representatives from Warsaw firms assessed rather sceptically the financing program proposed in the Propositions. They confessed that in spite of everything only a small margin of autonomous activity is really left to the enterprises. Its status after all, is determined by the amount of earnings, limited too drastically by income taxes. In addition, the possibility of negotiating credits by an enterprise is small, which also does not make undertaking further ventures easier. Because the partnership between the enterprise and the bank is more of a partnership of necessity. Pawel Karpinski, director of the Bank Council, also expressed this opinion. Yet one should not mislead this partnership with liberalization of the rules on granting credit, because the bank cannot create credit out of nothing. [Excerpt] [Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 27 Apr 87 p 4] 12776

**ANTI-MONOPOLY LAW PUBLISHED**--A law dated 20 January 1987 on counteraction to monopolistic practices in the national economy was published in Daily Gazette No 3, item 13. The law regulates the principles for counteracting monopolistic practices by economic establishments and their unions and affiliations, which result in consequences to the Polish People's Republic. Counteraction to monopolistic practices is within the purview of the minister of finances, whom the law describes as the "anti-monopoly organ". His tasks include: 1) publishing decisions provided in the law and the meting out of the fines provided in it; 2) approaching the appropriate organs of state and economic administration with proposals aimed at protecting the functioning of the market and competition, particularly in matters dealing with the forming, combining and liquidating of state enterprises, establishing the exclusivity of turnovers and limiting the scope of action of economic establishments; 2) conducting inspections aimed at determining whether, and to what degree, an economic establishment applies monopolistic practices in its operations; 4) approaching the appropriate organs on the matter of publishing, amending or rescinding standardization acts which have an influence on the monopoly state of the economy; 5) presenting drafts of standardization acts. The objects of standardization of the individual sections of the law are: monopolistic practices, mergers of economic establishments, responsibility for applying monopolistic practices, behavior in cases of counteraction to monopolistic practices. The law goes into effect on 1 January 1988, with the exception of the provisions of Art 28, which went into effect on 7 February 1987. [Text] [Warsaw ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE in Polish No 14, 5 Apr 87 p 11] 9295

**CATTLE BREEDING ON RISE**--It is very apparent that in our region a gradual rebuilding of cattle herds is taking place. This is shown by the large demand for heifers, the increase in the price of cows on the open market, and the minimal procurement of calves in the Rural Gmina Cooperative. It looks best of all in Biala Podlaska Voivodship. The last quarterly count of cattle showed an increase of 1.7 percent (including 0.1 percent more cows) and the interest in breeding continues to grow. The fact that farmers are not selling off their calves is a good sign. We can conclude from that that they intend to hold them for further growth. For example, in February in Biala Podlaska Voivodship the gmina cooperatives did not buy even one calf for slaughter, while in Lublin Voivodship scarcely 6.1 tons of slaughter calves were purchased, i.e., 64 percent less than during the same period last year. [Text] [Lublin SZTANDAR LUDU in Polish 11 Mar 87 p 2] 9295

CSO: 2600/597

**FREQUENT TYPES OF CRIMINALITY EXAMINED**

Prague PRACE in Czech 17 Feb 87 p 3

[Interview with Martin Korbar, LLD, presiding judge of the Municipal Court in Prague by Richard Pokorny: "Alarming Facts"]

[Text] Among us live individuals who due to our indifference, carelessness and lack of control use rapacious and unscrupulous means to enrich themselves at our expense. Our attitude to public property must be demonstrated by the way we protect it, as confirmed by the presiding judge of the Municipal Court in Prague, Martin Korbar, LLD.

"Statistics show that the most common crime, whether criminal offense or felony, in this area is theft of publicly owned property. However, it is an astounding and alarming fact that relatively many employees of those enterprises where thefts occur engage in such criminal acts, and that the losses caused by the personnel of those enterprises substantially exceed losses caused by other persons. In addition to the usual burglaries of stores, restaurants, etc., crimes committed by employees, for example, withholding of sales receipts, pilferage and misappropriation of finished products of raw materials, and so on, have been evident for some time."

[Question] Which criminal act do you regard as most dangerous to our society?

[Answer] Naturally, crimes which cause heavy losses and also those which for a variety of reasons go undetected for a number of years. That causes enormous, often quite astonishing losses of public funds; cases before the Municipal Court involved many defendants each of whom had stolen property in socialist ownership worth about 1 million Kcs without attracting attention. Some of them, for instance, store managers, had been honored as exemplary workers; they were unmasks only by coincident (for example, during inventories following a break-in in the store).

[Question] What have the perpetrators in common? How do they differ from other people?

[Answer] If we do not count habitual felons, criminal elements, and persons who refuse to hold any honest job, then the culprits are no different from

other people. They are frequently seduced by the opportunity of easy profits; they try to improve their and their family's living standard at any cost, even by dishonest means. They follow the classic petty bourgeois rationale in their effort to acquire unearned wealth and to gain the so-called high life-style.

[Question] Do you think that the legal amendment in force fully satisfies current demands of socialist law?

[Answer] I do not feel knowledgeable enough to give a comprehensive reply to your question. However, I do not think that any major changes are needed. It is rather characteristics that we are basically ignorant about certain regulations of our laws in force, even though we encounter them in praxis. For instance, article 128 of criminal law stipulates penalties applicable in case of economic managers in charge who attempt to ensure unauthorized advantages for their organizations or their subdivisions and either approve or order deliveries of some especially inferior goods or services, although they are aware that the consumer cannot use them for the intended purpose. This article has hardly ever been applied, yet we meet with it in practice, as evident from the press, not to mention common daily experience of our people.

[Question] How is prevention in this area planned? What do you see as its most effective method?

[Answer] The first and most important method of prevention of economic crimes (and here again I disregard habitual criminals) should be above all the awareness that illegal activity leads to inevitable and irreversible consequences. However, it is a fact that here we still have many untapped opportunities. It seems to me that recently greater publicity about criminal cases meant a good step in this direction; it may discourage potential criminals. This classic legal and educational step should be neither under-estimated nor overestimated; of course, the main emphasis must be on specific, actual cases.

[Question] What do you think about the record of control agencies? Do they fulfill their duty in preventing economic crimes?

[Answer] My reply is closely linked with the question of prevention. Court experience clearly shows that in great many instances our control agencies have failed to do their duty. For example, how else could they fail to detect during a regular audit a shortfall of Kcs 3 million in a store whose accounts reported inventories of Kcs 4 million, or how could they have failed to bring to light culprits who had been cracking open shipping crates in storerooms for 2 years and stealing goods from railroad shipments? I would not want to generalize. In fact, the court deals mainly with cases where the performance of our control agencies was slack; much needs to be improved in this particular area. In fact, crimes do not occur so frequently in places where control is on the required level. The foremost task of control agencies should be prevention of economic crimes.

9004/6662  
CSO: 2400/284

## CORRUPTION IN SPORT ORGANIZATIONS REVEALED

Bratislava PRACA in Slovak 28 Mar 87 p 16

[Article by Laco Gross: "When My Goat Disappeared . . .; Sloppy Control Doesn't Solve Anything"]

[Text] Bratislava (Praca)--We have written a number of times already about antisocial activities in physical education organizations, as well as in their special purpose units. We have discussed activities that run counter to the law. We have pointed out that the illegal acquisition of property or financial resources through the physical education system has a negative political impact on the attitude of the general public towards sports at both the managerial and the performance levels. Many officials forget that the letter of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium to party agencies and organizations urging them to step up their struggle against violations of socialist legality, morality and discipline applies from "A" to "Z" to the fields of phsyical education and sports. This is especially true for the prevention of illegal personal gain and the setting up of effective penalties for the illegal acquisition of wealth. It is not a question of whether paragraphs 127, 102, or 100/102 have been violated, or if the illegal activity was related to team partisanship. The law is the law for everyone and must be complied with, rather than looking for loopholes in its provisions that people can squeeze through, like the giant slalom. We have learned that slipshod control has no value, and this has meant that in recent years the number of people arrested for criminal activities related to physical education and sports had increased significantly.

In one instance employees of the CSR Procurator General's office gathered evidence about the most serious forms of criminal activity and researched their reasons, circumstances, and the motives of the perpetrators. They found that inspection agencies had been lax in the area of the misuse of the economic activities of physical education organizations, allowing the officials of these organizations to embezzle financial resources earmarked for the development of sport for their own enrichment. While this is by no means a mass phenomenon we cannot let it pass without comment. These actions were made possible by lax controls and shortcomings within the organizations concerned. Taken together the facilities and program of the physical education sector control property valued in the billions of korunas. The major types of corruption involve the influencing of referees and supervisors.

In a word, bribery. We are mentioning this because our offices received a letter from a former member of the Czechoslovak Physical Education Union [CSZTV] and soccer referee in Slovensk National league No I, Ondrej Kurucz. He requested that we obtain a public justification of why he was expelled from the ranks of the CSZTV when other referees who had allegedly committed far greater crimes and had been punished by the okres court were not expelled, and in fact had been named to the Slovak Central Committee of the CSZTV. He wants an explanation of this from the presidium of the highest physical education office in Slovakia. In a word, as the old Slovak proverb says, "When my goat has disappeared . . .". This is so, he will not have to sit at home and wonder about his offense. . .

Surely the case of O. Kurucz would not even have to arise if controls had been tighter, if inspections had not been conducted routinely, but had delved into the details of management. The inspectors would have found that many cases are not in conflict with the above mentioned provisions of the law, which deal with the theft of socialist property, and direct or indirect bribery. Members of the KRL of the Czech Central Committee of the CSZTV uncovered a number of cases in the Central Bohemian Kraj. In Kolin and Nymburk, for instance, there were cases of trips for soccer teams where Kcs 12,000 was requisitioned for each player. The officials of the CSZTV in the central Bohemian Kraj, along with their leader, former chief secretary of the Kraj CSZTV Committee, Miroslav Hajek, were however, convicted of this crime. The court levied punishments ranging from one year without freedoms with conditional postponement to (word illegible) and one half years of unconditional loss of freedom. The defendants had not had any qualms about using subsidies for the development of youth sporting activities. The procurator, Vladimir Vanicek, doctor of law, commented off the record that the crime in this case was moderated to some extent by the poorly functioning control system of the CSZTV. An employee of the People's Control Commission of the okres national committee in Nymburk testified in a similar vein on this case. No control office devoted any attention at all to the activities of the Berunice Gymnastics Association. The same was true in the Frydek-Mistek Sheet Metal Rolling Mills, national enterprise. The soccer club of this enterprise had a slush fund in the amount of some Kcs 500,000. The money came from fictitious bonuses for factory employees and false reports on scrap metal recycling, etc. A look at documents from Slovakia indicates a high number of criminal cases. At both the Slavia Gymnastics Association of the Bratislava UK and at the Kosice Heavy Engineering Plants soccer players received extra, unjustified bonuses. At Budova, at Rimavska Sobota, and at the Hlohovec Slovafarma Plant bonuses in the six figures were paid out. The machinations were not even confined to illegal enrichment but also involved the influencing of results and bribery of referees. This should be enough proof of what some officials say is "always lacking". How long will they wait?

9276/13104  
CSO: 2400/272

## LARGEST CITIES LISTED

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 May 87 p 4

[Text] "I teach geography. The demographic data for our republic as they appear in the textbook for the 8th grade are quite out of date. Please publish the situation of the population of 20 to 25 of our major cities. Many readers will very much appreciate current information." I.S., Vyskov

We asked the Federal Bureau of Statistics for information about the population of the 25 largest cities in the CSSR as of 1 April 1986: Prague--population 1,193,713; Bratislava--417,103; Brno--385,684; Ostrava--327,791; Kosice--222,175; Plzen--175,244; Olomouc--106,086; Liberec--100,917; Hradec Kralove--99,571; Ceske Budejovice--94,873; Pardubice--94,206; Havírov--91,873; Zilina--91,703; Usti on the Labe River--91,444; Gottwaldov--86,210; Nitra--85,276; Presov--82,879; Banska Bystrica--74,475; Karvina--75,377; Kladno--72,720; Trnava--69,917; Most--65,375; Frydek-Mistek--63,255; Martin--62,328; and Opava--population 62,237.

9004/6662  
CSO: 2400/284

**STUDENTS PREPARING FOR STUDY ABROAD**

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 May 87 p 3

[Article by Pavel Novak: "Before They Depart for the USSR"]

[Excerpt] Jaroslava Novotna from Brno is one of our readers who asked us what opportunities are open for our young people to study in the USSR. Therefore, we paid a visit to students of the preparatory school in Zdar on the Sazava River who were busy preparing for their graduation exams.

To begin, let us include some basic information: According to bilateral agreements, our students may study abroad (in the USSR, GDR, the Polish People's Republic, the Hungarian People's Republic and the Bulgarian People's Republic) mainly in fields that have not been developed in our colleges. However, each of the candidates must meet the requirements for admission to a CSSR college of a similar type. The student's health and other considerations also play a role. Any secondary school can give the interested parties detailed information.

The best approach is to transfer after the junior year of high school one of the preparatory schools (for example, in Zdar or in Jevicko) where foreign instructors help students with intensive preparation for their selected field.

This year we observed a selected group during admission exams at the Czech Institution of Technology in Prague. After thorough scrutiny 24 of the 50 candidates were excusing themselves from taking the exams because of their excellent study record; 26 had to try their luck in written exams. Future technologists had to pass tests in mathematics and physics; future agricultural specialists, who were not excused from exams, were tested in biology and chemistry. In addition, they had to pass exams in the language of the country where they will study, and prove their knowledge of general cultural and political affairs. To ensure impartiality of the examinations, the instructor know only the candidates code, not his name. However, let us give the word to Jaroslav Nejedly, the principal of the preparatory school in Zdar on the Sazava: "Every year about 300 students from the CSR and about 200 from the SSR are sent to study abroad. Half of them undergo training in selected secondary schools. Approximately 100 candidates for study in other socialist states are training in Jevicko and we have here 55 candidates who intend to study in the USSR either technological disciplines, mathematics, physics, teaching or Marxism."

Their joint fourth year class is very important for their future education. Many students have to take care of themselves for the first time in their lives; in dormitories and classes they learn to live collectively and get used to it; also, the different levels of their knowledge from other secondary schools and their grades are balanced. Many graduates come back to Zdar to speak to students for whom they are the best source of information. They agree that the year spent in the preparatory school in Zdar was the best year of their lives and an excellent preparation for their study abroad. Not every chosen student can go abroad. About 25 percent of them stay in the CSSR for various personal, medical, and educational reasons.

9004/6662  
CSO: 2400/284

## STATISTICS ON INVENTIONS REVIEWED

Bratislava TECHNICKE NOVINY in Slovak, 14 Apr 87 pp 5-6

[Article by Prof Eng Anton Rasko, CSc; Information Study Centers to Meet Inventors' Needs]

[Text] Inventions are an inexhaustible storehouse of motivation for original creative activity, as well as a basis for evaluating how our products are measuring up to world standards. In the first place, it is necessary to try to ensure the availability of information both in enterprises and in schools, as well as a quick assessment of the possibilities of using Czechoslovak inventions and the inventions from other CEMA countries.

To make such an assessment, it is essential to systematically familiarize ourselves also with the inventions from other industrialized countries, where about 500,000 inventions are registered each year. Properly equipped information study centers are a prerequisite.

Insufficient information about inventions in enterprises and schools impacts on the development and the rate of their use which in CSSR has not been commensurate, particularly in previous years, with what is needed to accelerate the technological development and utilization of inventions in the national economy. This is shown in Table 1.

Table 1.

<u>Item</u>	1975	1980	1985	<u>Growth During 1975-1985</u>
<b>CSSR</b>				
Number of inventions submitted	5353	6424	7935	148 Percent
Number of inventions used	2081	2385	2788	134 Percent
Percentage of utilization	38.9	37.1	35.1	
<b>SSR</b>				
Number of inventions submitted	1009	1505	2013	199.5 Percent
Number of inventions used	314	455	642	204.4 Percent
Percentage of utilization	31.1	30.2	31.9	

As can be seen from the development of the past 10 years, even though the number of submitted inventions grew, the share of used inventions declined from 38.9 percent in 1975 to 35.1 percent in 1985. That there is significant unused potential in the use of inventions and possibilities in applying them can be seen by comparing the development in this area in USSR (Table 2).

Table 2.

<u>USSR</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>Growth from 1975 to 1985 (1975=100 Percent)</u>
Number of inventions used	8,105	14,856	20,500	38,426	260 Percent
Benefit from use (million rubles)	261.8	827.8	2,030	3,231	
Benefit calculated per one invention	52,300	55,700	99,000	116,000	

While in USSR during the past 10 years the number of used inventions increased from 14,856 to 38,426, that is, by 160 percent, in CSSR it increased from 2,081 to 2,788, that is, by only 34 percent. These indicators point out the slow application rate of new knowledge in CSSR and the necessity to speed up this process markedly, to the degree required by the plan for innovation during the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

Such results also mean a small public benefit derived from the use of inventions (Table 3).

Table 3.

<u>Item</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>
Benefit from use of new knowledge in CSSR total Kcs million	4,511.7	8,748.7	12,455
Of that from use of inventions	1,915	1,522.2	2,430.3
Share in percent	22.5	17.3	19.6
Benefit from use of new knowledge in SSR total (in Kcs million)	1,279	2,198.5	3,260
Of that from use of inventions	167.4	333.4	472
Share in percent	13.1	15.2	14.5

The share of public benefit from the use of inventions in CSSR declined during the past 10 years from 22.5 percent to 19.6 percent. In Slovakia it increased, but only from 13.1 percent to 14.5 percent, which is below the national average.

In USSR, on the contrary, there has been a continuing increase in this share, in 1975 of 17.2 percent, in 1980 of 32.3 percent, and in 1985 it reached 42 percent (Table 4).

Table 4.

<u>Item</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>Growth from 1975 to 1985 (percent)</u>
Benefit from the use of new knowledge in USSR total (in million rubles)	4,805	6,300	7,743	161
Of that from use of inventions	827.8	2,030	3,231	390.3
Share in percent	17.2	32.2	42	

We also have to take note of the increased quality of the inventions, as proved by the substantially higher contribution calculated per one invention. Therefore, while there was an overall increase of public benefit of 161 percent during the past 10 years, the share derived from use of inventions was 390, a growth of 3 percent.

These fact indicate that in the CSSR the cooperation between the R&D base and institutions of higher learning has to be substantially increased. With this objective in mind, many departments took the step of creating an information system for inventions for which faculty members received author's certificates. Such information was not secured in the departments in the past, which contributed to the lower number of inventions that were introduced into practice. Besides being patentable and economically important, the author's certificates contain also significant technical data which describe the current state of technology and its shortcomings, and technical resolution to problems which are new to the world. Considering the economic significance and technical content of these information requirements, it is desirable that such data be available system-wide in information study centers of departments as important technical information, a basis for the needs of research, education, SVOC (Students' Science and Technical Activity), and practice. As a guideline, we can cite the data on submitted applications during individual years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, about 70 percent of which were granted an author's certificates.

It needs to be pointed out that one used invention brings the CSSR national economy about Kcs 0.8 million worth of public benefit each year. It is therefore essential that the author's certificates as public documents be made available to only pedagogues and students, but also for use in practice.

In cooperation with the Institute for the Development of Institutions of Higher Learning in SSR, the faculty of the department of library science and technical information of the Department of Philosophy at Charles University prepared during the school year 1985/1986 a list of inventions for the Mechanical, Electrical and Construction Department of the Slovak Institute of Technology and in the framework of SVOC 1986/1987 prepared lists of inventions

Table 5.

<u>School</u>	<u>Number of Submitted Inventions in Individual Years</u>					
	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>Together</u>
Slovak Institute of Technology, Bratislava	157	137	145	109	120	617
Charles University, Bratislava	22	48	33	20	26	149
Institute of Technology, Kosice	7	17	35	27	29	115
Institute of Pedagogy, Nitra	9	29	13	20	19	89
VSDS (as published), Zilina	10	24	16	17	27	94
School of Forestry and Timbering	93	9	12	7	7	44
Pavel Jozef Safarik University, Kosice	--	2	3	3	5	13

for the Pharmaceutical, Natural History, Mathematical Physics and Medical Departments of Charles University. Fourth-year students of the Department of Philosophy of Charles University will finish during the summer semester of this year the compilation of the relatively large list for the Chemical Engineering Department of the Slovak Institute of Technology. Any author's certificates not included will be filled in by the Charles University SIS (as published) themselves. The students of these departments can take part in this project within the framework of SVOC.

Following completion of the notations and lists of author's certificates according to individual departments, it will be useful to also compile a catalogue of annotations according to the model which the Office for Inventions and Discoveries published in its Office Bulletin. The catalogue includes coded data, namely:

- (11) Number of author's certificate of patent
- (21) Number of the application
- (22) Date when application was submitted
- (40) Date when invention was submitted

- (51) International patent classification
- (54) Name of the invention
- (57) Annotation
- (70) Spravca (as published) of the invention
- (79) Name of applicant
- (72) Name of author

In order to get the basic knowledge about inventions in CSSR and abroad, it will be necessary to supplement the special information bank with the Bulletin of the Office for Inventions and Discoveries, and the "Directory of Inventions" which is published by URVS SSR. Furthermore, it is recommended to order, according to patent classification, through the Postal Newspaper Service, collections of annotations and "Inventions from the Whole World" annotated in the Soviet publication "Izobretenija stran mira."

All told, a useful special information bank in UK SIS (as published) should include the following:

1. A list of author's certificates held by faculty members (beginning with 1972)
2. An annotation of inventions according to the Office for Inventions and Discoveries model
3. A directory of inventions of the SSR Institutions of Higher Learning
4. The Office for Inventions and Discoveries Bulletin "Inventions" (published 12 times a year)
5. Selected issues of the directory Izobretenija Stran Mira (published 12 times a year)

A test model was created at the Department of Pharmaceutics of the Charles University in the Charles University SIS (as published) department. It will be tested in cooperation with the Club of Inventors and Innovators which is attached to the establishment committee of the Revolutionary Trade-Union Movement of the Department of Pharmaceutics of Charles University in Bratislava.

The introduction of the special information bank on domestic and foreign inventions into the UK SIS departments will significantly help to enhance the educational and R&D work of the departments, and at the same time will create a system-wide documentary base for coordination between practice and technical schools.

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